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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From Yorktown!—The Yorktown correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, under date of June 6, furnishes intelligence confirmatory of the facts mentioned in the Richmond letter of the Express last Saturday. We append the Dispatch's account:

A scouting party composed of three men—John S. Scott, of Louisa, an old ranger; Joseph Phillips, and old Uncle Ben—came upon a party of nine Black Republicans, belonging to the Fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers, within two miles of Hampton, on yesterday. The vandals fired upon our small party without injuring any one, when our men charged upon them killed one, wounded another, and took one prisoner, together with several muskets and a five shooter. The same day they procured two traitors, a man by the name of Kimball and his son-in-law. As the scouts approached where they were they fled, but when told that they were friends, they said that if they had known they were Yankees they would not have run. They were asked if they knew where any secession men were, and they said yes, and would show them, through the woods. When they got them out from the road, our men told them they had use for them at Yorktown, and took them prisoners. They reached here this morning together with the Black Republican. You may expect to hear of the clearing of the road of the robbers that have infested it since the landing of troops at Fort Monroe and Newport News.

Three Federal Scouts Killed—Another Wounded.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, writes from Manassas, under date of June 7, as follows:

I was told yesterday, as coming from one of the parties engaged, (the captain,) that a party of scouts, seven in number, under Capt. McKay, commanding an independent company, late of the United States service, met with four Federal cavalry, also scouts, at Falls Church, Wednesday night, and taking deliberate aim at the Federalists, fired, killing three instantly, and wounding the fourth so badly that he had to cling to the neck of his horse as he ran. This happened in distant view of the enemy's camp, supposed to be dragoons, about six miles from Alexandria. The rangers made good their escape, having only one shot fired after them. This came from the captain himself, and was told to Lieut. K——, of the Artillery, from whom I got the information.

THE HARRIET LANE.—This U. S. cutter evidently experienced a rough reception when she attacked the Virginia battery at Pig's Point. A letter from one on board, published in the Baltimore Sun says,—

The Harriet Lane received one round shot forward, near our long 32-pounder. It struck the shot tub, making a great scattering of splinters and shot, and wounding five of the men—three of them severely—and passing entirely through the vessel. Another round shot passed through the fore rigging and grazing the foremast went out through the starboard bulwarks. Their guns were well served, and had they had our range more to their satisfaction, would have hulled us every shot.

A Baltimore account says,—

The extent of the damage sustained by the vessel could not be ascertained, as she communicated with no other vessel than the Cumberland after her return from the engagement. During the day a ship with a New York regiment arrived, and as she passed the Harriet Lane those on board gave three cheers, and the band struck up "Hail Columbia," but there was no response from those on board the Harriet Lane.

An Officer Arrested for Treason.—A Baltimore paper of Friday last, says:

John Timmes, Captain of Company B. 70th Regiment, Brooklyn, was placed under arrest yesterday, by order of Brig. Gen. Cooke, and is to be tried by court-martial, for uttering treasonable language at a parade of the 70th Regiment at East New York. He is accused of using treasonable language, among other expressions saying that the first shot he fired would be to put a bullet through the head of Carl Schurz, and that if his regiment were ordered to the seat of war he would desert to the South and take as many other men with him as he could get, and help the Southerners to whip the d—d Abolitionists. Timmes has been deposed from his command, deprived of his sword, and will be tried by a court martial to be convened in a few days.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

There is said to have been a difficulty between the President and the Secretary of War in regard to certain brigades, and the Secretary is much censured by *all* who are familiar with the circumstances. He *may* yet resign.

The camp at Arlington Heights is continually alarmed by reports of the advance of Confederate troops.

CAIRO, ILL., June 7.—A secession camp at Elliot's Mill, in Kentucky, 10 miles distant from this place, has been dispersed by two companies sent thither by Gen. Butler.

Col. Wickliff protested against the act as an invasion of the soil of Kentucky, to which Gen Prentiss said in reply, that the act had been prompted by a letter claiming protection for the Union men there. He declared his intention also to send troops wherever needed for the protection of loyal citizens.

Captain Werth's Intrepid Rencounter with the Enemy.—From a reliable source we derive the following account of the interesting interview between Captain Wm. H. Werth, of the Chatham Grays, of Pittsylvania county, and a scouting party of the Hessians in the neighborhood of Hampton on Friday last. It differs somewhat from our yesterday's statement. Captain Werth and another officer being together, and unaccompanied, on a reconnoitering expedition some distance in advance of the main body, separated at the forks of the road, each going on his own hook. After Captain W. had proceeded a short distance, he found himself suddenly in the presence of five of the enemy. Having no idea of surrendering, he instantly drew his revolver, and without parley each party commenced firing—Captain W. killing two of the party, the remainder retreated. The mule ridden by one of the party, however, was killed by Captain W.'s last shot, the rider having slipped off at the instant and taken to the bushes. Capt. W. seems much chagrined that the bad ground on which the rencounter occurred *prevented his bagging all five.* When this affair is reported for the Northern press, it will of course be stated that their scouts were attacked by a whole troop of dragoons. Capt. W. was, in truth, alone until joined, immediately after the firing, by his companion, from whom he had parted only a few minutes before. The two men killed are said to be officers. Their arms were taken by Capt. W. as fairly-won spoil.

Another Affair—The Howitzers Fire and the Enemy Run.—There was a little affair near the Halfway House below Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, between a detachment of Howitzers, under Major Randolph, and a company of the enemy. It appears they were about to meet in the road, when Major Randolph unlimbered one of his pieces and let fire, knocking over ten or twenty of the enemy, who immediately beat a retreat. They met a gentleman on their way, in a sulkey, and took it away from him to accommodate one of their wounded. The same gentleman saw a wagon loaded with wounded men. They were making a very rapid march of it towards Hampton as they passed by.

Richmond Dispatch, 11th.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1861.

A BATTLE.—Our town was deeply excited yesterday by the news of an engagement between Col. Hill's command, including the two Fayetteville companies, and the enemy, near Newport News. The imperfect accounts that then reached us, as received at Raleigh on the preceding afternoon by telegraph, were of a great victory with almost no loss on our part. God grant that the particulars which we look for this morning may verify the goods news.

GOD BE PRAISED! This day of Fasting and Prayer becomes a day of Thanksgiving also in Fayetteville, for none of ours are hurt. A gentleman from Yorktown this morning brings the following hurried note from one who had just returned with the regiment from the battle field:

YORKTOWN, June 11, 1861.

A hard day's march and first battle yesterday, 15 miles below. 1200 of us. Enemy 4500. Fought 3 hours with artillery and small arms. God be thanked, we beat them badly, losing but one man. No Fayetteville man hurt.

P. M. HALE.

FROM THE CAMP.—We take the liberty to copy the following portion of a letter from a volunteer at Yorktown, who, being sick, had the good fortune, along with Dr. Graham, to get into the house of the postmaster at Yorktown, whose family, (the only one remaining in the village,) had been exceedingly kind to both the invalids. In the weary hours of sickness, out of the sound of the bustle of the camp, and far from home, how affecting the prattle of a child, reminding him of the sweet one he left behind:—

"I am in a nice place; the lady of the house is kind and attentive and sends me many good things. There is also the joyful sound of a child's voice and the pattering of its little feet passing my door never fails to remind me of the dear little creature that I have left behind me at home. The garden too is filled with flowers, and I waked the other morning to find a nice bouquet on my pillow.

"I have been a good deal worried that I was unable to go off to-day with my Company; they left before 1 o'clock—destination not known. They carried a good force, 1 Company Artillery, 1 Cavalry, and about 16 or 18 Infantry Companies, full 2000 men. Yesterday the Cavalry went out and some returned to-day with a live Yankee. 3 Cavalry routed 7—killed 1 and took 1 prisoner—pretty good for 3 men; besides secured the arms of the others. We have now 9 or 10 prisoners, and will of course keep them to retaliate when they take any of ours. Confined to my room as I have been for a week, I hear little news, nothing worth telling. I think the Company will be back by to-morrow night, and if I am able, will then write you immediately. I think they have only gone to frighten the marauding parties into their encampments. I feel positive that they have not gone to take any place, because Newport News, the place below here, would require a larger force, and Col. Hill is not apt to attempt anything that he does not think practicable. He is brave but prudent, and seems to know his men, and does not desire them to be killed. The men believe this, and will follow wherever he leads. He has won their love by firmness and strictness."

GEN. HOLMES.—Our fellow citizen, whom we know so well and favorably here as Major Theophilus H. Holmes, of the late U. S. Army, and who was lately stationed on our coast as a Colonel in the Confederate Army and a Brigadier General in our State Army, has received from President Davis a commission as Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, and been assigned to the command of the important department from the mouth of the Potomac to Acquia creek.

N. C. COAST DEFENCES.—The Wilmington Journal has several times alluded in a complaining tone to the inefficiency of the arrangements made for defending the entrance to the Cape Fear section of the State against anticipated attempts of the enemy. Not only from the articles of the Journal but from what we have heard verbally, we doubt not these complaints are well founded. But if the Journal, having the ear of the State authorities, cannot prevail to secure a better state of preparation, certainly *we* have no reason to hope for any better success. It is said that when a committee composed mainly of the Governor's party friends went from Wilmington to urge upon him more attention to the defences below that place, they were insulted by the imputation of being dreadfully "scared."

The Journal's present complaint is caused by a false alarm of invasion a few nights ago, when everybody rushed to arms.

THE N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—Wherever they go our men are complimented for their soldierly and gentlemanly bearing. And well they may be, for they are generally of the best people in the State, whose patriotism has drawn them to the camp, and whose patriotism inspires them to the cheerful performance of all the duties of the camp, however unused to the kind of duties and labors there required. A letter from Suffolk, Va., to the Petersburg Express, says,—

"The 3d Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers are the most orderly set of men I have ever seen. Col. Pender is certainly an excellent disciplinarian, or else he has a regiment easy to control."

A SERIOUS NEGLECT.—We have heretofore urged that provision ought to be made at proper places along the railroads for feeding the volunteers. But it seems to be either altogether neglected or left to private forethought and liberality. A writer in the last Standard says that "on Friday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock some 500 North Carolina troops arrived at the Central Depot, wearied and hungry. There was no one there to receive them, to tell them where to go, to give them food, or to tell them where to get it. They slept in the cars. On Saturday night, 1000 troops from S. Carolina and Georgia reached the Depot; no provision of any kind had been made for them, except by private citizens whose means were limited by frequent contributions of the same kind recently. Who is responsible for this unpardonable neglect?"

A GOOD SIGN.—In the Senate of Iowa, Mr. Dunscombe introduced a series of resolutions calling for peace, and a National Convention, and expressing decided opposition to a war for subjugation, or emancipation. A motion to lay the resolutions on the table was rejected, 21 to 18.

Other facts showing the changed feeling of the Northwest are stated to the Petersburg Express by Mr. Alex'r Pace, who has resided in Minnesota for six years past, but has returned to Virginia to take up arms for the South. He says that "in St. Paul and all the Northwest, a very decided reaction has taken place in public sentiment. The people who, upon hearing of the fall of Fort Sumter, were almost phrenzied with excitement, and declared their intention to overrun the South, have now come to the conclusion, that subjugation is easier talked about than accomplished, wear a very sober, solemn air, and many declare that it would be much wiser policy in Lincoln to end the troubles by compromise than with the sword."

THE STATE CONVENTION.—On Saturday, Mr. J. E. Williamson took his seat as a member from Caswell, in place of Capt. Graves, resigned.

The committee on Delegates to the Confederate Congress reported in favor of two for the State at large, to be elected by the Convention, and one from each Congressional district, to be elected by the people.

Mr. Osborne moved to amend, that the whole shall be elected by the Convention. This was debated at length, Messrs. Osborne, Batchelor, Ruffin, Leak, Satterthwaite, and others, in favor, and Messrs. Spruill, Bond, Graham, Ellison and Dick against. The amendment was adopted, 58 to 44, and Wednesday (yesterday) fixed for the election.

An amendment that no member of the Convention should be chosen was rejected. And the resolution passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The Convention then discussed a resolution to establish a Board of Claims.

Wm. Johnston, Esq. of Charlotte, has resigned his seat in the State Convention, having accepted an office in the army.

Seaboard Regiments.—The following is the ordinance passed by the Convention on Friday last, raising seven regiments of troops for the defence of the seaboard:

AN ORDINANCE *to provide for the defence of the Seaboard Counties of the State.*

Be it ordained, That the Governor of the State be instructed to raise by voluntary enlistment for twelve months, from the county of Brunswick and the counties lying on and east of the Wilmington and Weldon, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads, one regiment of Cavalry, two regiments of Rifles and four regiments of Infantry, for the defence of the Seaboard counties of the State: That said regiments shall be organized with as little delay as possible; that they shall be officered, armed and equipped, and shall receive the same pay as is provided in the act of the General Assembly passed at its late session, entitled "an act to provide for the public defence," and said regiments shall be considered a part of, and not an addition to the volunteer forces, which the Governor is authorized to raise by acts of the General Assembly: *Provided,* the Governor be permitted to retain the volunteers now stationed at the various points on the coast, or ordered there, as a portion of the proposed regiments.

The Rev. J. M. Sherwood has been chosen Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place. He has accepted the call, and retired from the associate editorship of the N. C. Presbyterian.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—At the Stockholders' annual meeting on Monday last, the old Directors were re-elected, and by them subsequently the old officers were re-appointed.

THE UNION TO NEW YORK.—The N. Y. 7th regiment serenaded Secretary Seward before leaving Washington for home. He made them a speech, in which he said,—

"I have ever thought—I have always known—that the Union would not be worth much without the State of New York, and by the events that are now progressing, New York believes that she would not be worth much without the Union." [Cheers.]

The last line furnishes the key to the New York army now in the field against the South.

Secretary Cameron has also delivered a speech, holding the following language, which Southern men will understand and lay to heart:—

"It is not for me to determine when this struggle will end. But I may say how it shall end. Sooner or later, it can have but one conclusion, and that will be when the disturbing cause which gave rise to it is utterly obliterated."

What this "disturbing cause" is, we are not told by the Secretary; but the New York Tribune supplies the information.

REVIVAL OF THE SEDITION LAW.—We cut the following paragraph from one of the latest N. Y. Commercial Advertisers that have reached us. It appears that it is criminal now again, as it was during the times of the first Adams, to speak ill of the President of the United States:—

"*A Secessionist in Trouble.*—A merchant, doing business in Burling slip, was brought before Superintendent Kennedy this morning on a charge of using seditious language, and making scandalous assertions in regard to the character of the President of the United States and some members of his family. He claimed to be acquainted with the President and his family, and to speak from personal knowledge, but when brought before Mr. Kennedy he stated that his information was derived from the Southern papers. He received a reprimand and warning, and was permitted to depart."

More of the Same Sort.—It is reported by the families of gentlemen employed in the Confederate Government just arrived here from Washington, that numbers of men and women are confined in the basement rooms of the Capitol as suspected persons either from the South, or who sympathize with the South. The tyrant Lincoln has the citizens arrested without form of law, gives them no trial, and in some cases not even deigns to let them know the cause of their arrest. The despotism and terrorism of the worst days of the French Revolution did not exceed this.—*Rich. Dispatch 11th.*

We learn that letters have been received here from Washington city without signature, the writer stating that he had not dared to sign his name. His relatives here of course knew from whom they came.

GENUINE YANKEEISM.—We learn that a letter has been received here from Virginia, stating that the Yankees in Old Point have been working the negroes which they caught or enticed away from their owners, so hard—as is always the case with Yankees—that they could not stand it, but endeavored to escape to their masters, when six of them were overtaken and shot! This we suppose is what the Tribune meant by "spiking" the negroes, so as to render them useless to their owners. The hypocritical monsters!

LETTER TO THE EDITORS.

ASHEBORO', June 8.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Your paper of the 23d reached us last night and this morning your two last issues together. We are grievously annoyed by the gross negligence of the post masters or mail agents. The mail carriers arrive regularly, but the mail matter is either withheld or through carelessness misdirected. We are extremely solicitous to have the Plank Road route re-established. Can we do any thing in aid of your efforts? Capt. Worth's volunteer Company is complete. Four other companies are nearly full and others forming in this county.

LEAD MINE IN VIRGINIA.

HAMPTONVILLE, N. C., June 6, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. & Sons:—Your paper of 3d inst., contains an article headed "Lead," and saying that a friend far more familiar than we are with the mineral resources of N. C., says, "I think our greatest want will be Lead, as there is no mine of it open south of Missouri." Now with all due defference to your friend's superior statistical knowledge, I will inform you, and through you the public, that your friend is greatly mistaken. There are two mines of that mineral profitably worked in Virginia, within 10 or 15 miles of the N. C. line, and have been so worked for 60 or 70 years. They employ a vast power in manufacturing bar lead and shot of the best quality. They have at one of those mines 7 water wheels running, and turn out hundreds of tons yearly. They have a rail track running under the mountain, which is literally a mountain of lead. To such an extent are their operations that their net profits amount to $45,000 a year. I hardly suppose that there is a more extensive or more profitable lead mine in the (formerly) U. States. Hundreds of tons of pig and bar lead are yearly sent from these works to Baltimore, out of which the celebrated shot towers of Baltimore are supplied. If we had as sure a resource for powder we would be well off for ammunition, and might defy the world so far as that article is concerned. J. C.

A LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

TALLAHASSEE, June 5, 1861.

"I need not assume you that my feelings, affections and prayers are with the Independent Company especially, and also with the Lafayette, in which I have a nephew, and in fact with all of Cumberland and North Carolina Soldiers. You will see from the enclosed extract from the Floridian and Journal that I have been a soldiering on a small scale. Wherever I have been, whether at St. Marks, or Cedar Keys, or the Gulf, or Jacksonville, or Fernandina, or the Atlantic, I have met with North Carolinians, high in command and in the ranks, discharging the duties of true and brave soldiers, beloved and respected by all for their faithful discharge of duty.

"I have recently travelled through 15 counties in the State, and it would cheer your heart to behold the bountiful crop of golden oats that is now falling before the mower's sickle. The corn crops look gloriously green, and more abundant by a third than was even planted. Many crossed their cotton and planted corn among it, others ploughed up their cotton and planted corn, others who never made corn—and I among the number—have planted small quantities. In fact from a 10 acre patch, judging from appearances, I hope to make oats, fodder, corn, peas and potatoes enough to feed my family.

"With no facility for spending money, and a determination to raise heavy crops, the South is obliged to grow rich.

"I met to-day an officer from Pensacola. Gen. Bragg is much beloved by the troops 12,000.) His policy is to avoid a battle, hoping the storms of August will compel the vessels now there to put to sea, when an attempt will be made to take Pickens. In the meantime the troops are becoming veteran soldiers, and now that the fortifications are about completed, one-half the men can be spared elsewhere.

"Every North Carolinian I meet feels a redoubled pride in the Old North State for her recent prompt and gigantic exertions. Well may they—and well may they say, God bless her. B."

Accompanying the above was the following from the "Floridian":—

"*True Patriotism.*—The train that brought the intelligence of the threatened invasion of our coast from Key West, brought also some volunteers from a distance, who came to aid in repelling any attack that might be made. Among these we notice Gen. M. Whit Smith, J. Banks, Esq., A. Ellinger, and Maj. Dozier, of Columbia. These gentlemen proceeded to St. Marks on Wednesday, armed and equipped, ready to share in the dangers and honors of anything that may turn up."

We cannot resist the temptation to write out an incident related to us by a friend recently from Florida, an eye witness, in which our old friend proposed to make a large draft upon his fellow soldiers of the Fayetteville Independent Company, for which, like all others who ever belonged to it, he retains a feeling of affection and pride.

In a new and somewhat rough county in Florida, where Judge B—— was holding Court and Jamie B—— was practicing at the Bar, a volunteer company had been raised, in which was a young man who had recently been clerk in a small store kept by a yankee. The yankee, who was not in good odor, charged his clerk with having cheated him out of five dollars. The volunteers in a body resented the imputation, and took after the yankee, who fled to the court house and hid himself in one of the jury rooms. The Judge sent the Sheriff to disperse the excited mob which surrounded the court house; but he reported his inability to accomplish his mission. The Judge himself then went out and addressed the mob and induced them to retire. But they then became possessed of an idea that the Judge had no authority outside of the court house; and, continuing their demonstrations, the Judge advised the lawyers to go out and address them. Some of them did so without success, and finally our old Fayetteville friend was called up. He told them that he had a right to address soldiers. He was a soldier himself. He belonged to a company which had been formed during the administration of WASHINGTON, which had volunteered and marched to the coast to defend North Carolina from invasion in the war of 1812, and was now in Virginia to repel the ruthless invaders of our rights and protect our homes and the lives of our loved ones. And when his hearers should get to Virginia, let them enquire for the old Fayetteville Independent Company, tell them that "Jamie Banks" sent them, "and my word for it *they will divide with you the last drop of whiskey in their canteens!*" The effect of this speech was electrical. Good humor was restored, and the poor yankee, instead of being swung up for his indiscretion, was only notified to pack up and be off for a more congenial atmosphere.

We need not trace the adventures of the yankee after leaving Florida—though they were somewhat curious as far as we have heard of them—but will close our anecdote by stating, that one of the unsophisticated listeners went up to Banks and gravely said to him, that though his head *was* very gray, he certainly "held his own" well for a man who had belonged to a military company in 1793, and fought in the war of 1812.

FROM EUROPE.—We find in Thursday's Richmond Whig voluminous extracts from London papers up to the 27th ult. They are exceedingly satisfactory to the South, and are thus summed up editorially by the Whig:

"The extracts from English papers supply very few crumbs of comfort for the Yankees. In fact, the whole tone of the English press appears to be unfavorable to the Rump concern at Washington. Lord Palmerston's organ, the Post, comes out and in plain terms admits the Confederate States to be a *de facto* Government. The Globe, Lord John Russell's organ, is still more emphatic—its sympathies, as well as its opinions, are Southern. The Herald, Lord Derby's organ, denounces Lincoln as an usurper, and as fully appreciates the merits of the contest as we do ourselves. The articles from the Times, on Cassius Clay's letter and Seward's dispatch to Dayton indicate the temper and views of the most influential journal in the world. The bullying and bluster, either of Clay or Seward, seem to have no effect on the mighty thunderer. A very few paragraphs riddle the absurdities and contradictions of Clay and treat with becoming contempt his empty bravado. The dissection of Seward's missive discloses as thorough a knowledge of the charlatan as we have on this side of the water. Lord Lyons, no doubt, has an exact guage of the valor and gentility of the would-be dictator and gentleman, and in all probability he has transmitted his information to head-quarters. The French embassador, we are assured, perfectly understands Seward, and that shrewd observer and accurate judge of men, Louis Napoleon, is not more ignorant than his Minister. Knowing Seward, as he must do, to be a braggart and pretender, we can well imagine the shrug of the shoulders with which he read the menace contained in the letter to Dayton.

"But, the best interpretation of foreign sentiment is found in the Yankee papers. All of them complain bitterly of the unkind manifestations which greet them both in England and France. Not one of them professes to see a favorable indication on the horizon. The House of Lords is aristocratic and secretly rejoicing at the prospect of the downfall of Republican institutions on this continent! The British press is all under the influence of the cotton spinners, who must have cotton or starve! The French Emperor is a perjured usurper and hates liberty as bitterly as the English Lords! The whole world is in a combination against Yankeedom—the only land which sets up as the champion of freedom!

The tone of the Palmerston organs is decidedly favorable to the letters of marque of the Southern Confederacy. Indeed, it is now held by high commercial and legal authority in England, that its commissioned privateers may take prizes into any neutral port and keep them there until their condemnation is pronounced by the admiralty courts sitting in Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile, or Savannah.

Washington City, June 8.

It is understood that the Government will make no further requisitions for troops.

Senators and Representatives are arriving here.

The best informed men consider a brush with England inevitable, so soon as she wants cotton.

By this Morning's Mail.

THE BATTLE AT BETHEL CHURCH.

The Richmond Dispatch's Accounts.

The rumors in regard to a battle near Newport News, on Monday were well founded. W. F. McKesson, Esq., of Morganton, N. C., arrived here yesterday. He brings with him a musket taken from the prisoner mentioned below, which is to be sent to Dr. J. F. E. Hardy of Asheville, N. C. as a trophy captured by the company from that place. Also, a large knife taken from the same prisoner.

Mr. McKesson furnishes us with the following particulars:

The Confederate forces, under Col. Magruder, were stationed at Bethel Church, on the line between Elizabeth City and York counties. They consisted of not more than 1,800 or 2000 men. This place is six miles from Newport News, sixteen from Yorktown, and eight from Hampton.

On Saturday afternoon, Captain McDowell's company from Asheville, N. C., 100 strong, were out on a reconnoitering expedition, with Lieut. Gregory and ten men some distance. Coming within a mile and three quarters of Hampton, they encountered 200 of the enemy on a similar excursion, who also had an advance guard in front. Lieut. G. and his guard of ten men approached within thirty-five steps of the enemy, when a parley took place between them, each party endeavoring to quiz the other. Finally, a large man of the enemy, who stood near Lieut Gregory, cried out, "I know you are friends! I belong to the Second New York Regiment!" whereupon Lieut. G. placed his pistol near the New Yorker's head and exclaimed, "Drop your musket, or I'll blow your brains out! You are my prisoner!" at the same time calling upon his men to fire.

The order was obeyed by Lieut. Gregory's Guard; and twenty-five of Capt. McDowell's command, some eighty steps in the rear, also fired. The Yankees returned the fire, but none of our men were injured. From twelve to fifteen of the Yankees were killed and wounded by this discharge, and Lieut. Gregory secured the prisoner. Capt. McDowell, observing the retreat of the Northern party, thought it prudent to withdraw his command, as a large body of Federal troops were within half a mile.

The Northern soldiers fired very badly. Lieut. Gregory was on horseback, and the balls whizzed far above his head.

In their retreat, the Yankees carried their dead and wounded in two carts and a buggy to Hampton.

Nothing of interest occurred on Sunday.

The Battle at Bethel Church.—On Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, the Confederate force at Bethel Church was aroused to report that the enemy were approaching. In five minutes the men were under arms and prepared to march. The men were in excellent spirits, and apparently well pleased at the prospect of an encounter. They started in good order, with everything ready for immediate action.

After a march of three and a half miles in the direction of Newport News, and finding no enemy, they abandoned the search and returned.

About six o'clock, while our troops were at breakfast, another dispatch arrived, stating that the enemy—supposed about 4500 strong—were advancing, and were then within three miles, with several pieces of artillery. Our troops had but six cannon. They at once made preparations for a deadly conflict.

At this point our informant left for Yorktown, and on arriving there, met Col. DeRussy's Louisiana Regiment, 1,000 strong, in rapid march towards the scene of action.

Mr. McK., while on York river, three hours afterward, heard heavy cannonading, and saw volumes of smoke.

Another letter from Grove Landing, James River, says: They were repulsed twice at 10½ o'clock A. M.; but relying on their numbers, as they always have done, they again rallied, when they were driven off with a loss of three hundred men. Our loss is small when compared with theirs, being only six,—from the ranks of the brave sons of Nottoway.

P. S. Dr. Vaughan, 1st Lieut. of one of the companies, just from the field of battle, reports a heavy loss on the side of the enemy—number not exactly known. We had one of our picket guards taken, and one man killed; several wounded. The enemy took one of our batteries, but were soon routed by a charge from the North Carolina Regiment. We had about 1200 men to the odds of 4000. Reinforcements have been sent from Yorktown—a battle expected to-day. They have 13,000 in and around Old Point. Cannot Richmond spare us a few more men?

A Letter from Yorktown.

A skirmish took place Saturday between a detachment of Howitzers belonging to Stanard's company, supported by a detachment from company E, of the North Carolina regiment, and a party of 75 Yankees. A party of Yankees were plundering the house of a gentleman named Whiting, about three miles below. They soon came upon the rascals, who abandoned their plunder and fled. He divided his force into two parties, he commanding one and the Lieutenant of infantry the other. They then took two different routes. Maj. R. missed the rascals, but the other party came up with them. They stood to their arms and both parties fired. But Yankee pluck could go no further, and the whole body took to their heels, with the exception of one—an Irishman—who was taken prisoner while in the act of ramming down a cartridge, the North Carolina lieutenant in command actually riding up to him, and placing his pistol at his head, before he surrendered. The curses of this man upon his Yankee comrades, for their cowardice, were loud and deep. The skirmish happened just at the bridge over Back River. It had been broken down, and the fugitives had to cross upon planks. In the act of crossing they were subjected to a full volley, which must have done considerable damage, as a preacher who came into Major R.'s camp, from Hampton, reports that they brought in a wagon load of wounded and dead. I could not learn the name of the North Carolina officer who commanded the detachment.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 10.—I have only time before the mail closes to tell you of the fight about ten miles below.

Three thousand of the Abolitionists marched against two thousand of our men, and we have completely cut them to pieces. We have lost one man, killed, and have two wounded—all three from North Carolina. We have slain the scoundrels by hundreds. The ground is completely strewn with the Yankee dead.

From the account in the Petersburg Express.

The column moved on as far as the immediate vicinity of the Bethel Church, about six miles from Newport News, and nine from Hampton. Our troops were here halted, and proceeded to entrench themselves by throwing up slight earth works. They reached that point sometime during Saturday morning, and remained in undisturbed possession of it, having sent out strong detachments of Cavalry on scouting duty.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock our scouts were driven in and shortly after our pickets were fired upon. Presently the invading hirelings made their appearance, both in antry and artillery, but no cavalry. As soon as they approached within range, the gallant Carolinians and Virginians opened upon them, and poured into their ranks a galling fire. They stood their ground for a few minutes, but their guns all went wide of their aim, scarcely a shot touching our troops.

Our troops had the decided advantage of position, being in a thin skirt of forest, bordering on the edge of a mill-pond. The Yankees were also surrounded by trees but more widely scattered than ours, and not affording half the protection.

The work finally became too hot for the Yankee scoundrels, and they fell back, in considerable disorder and confusion.

They next made an effort to flank our men by a circuitous route, which occupied some thirty minutes. In the meantime, the Confederate troops betook themselves to their temporary entrenchments and coolly awaited the approach of the hirelings. At half-past nine they again appeared in view, but in their march had become involved in a thick morass, from which they found it impossible to advance or retreat.

The Confederate forces now had the scoundrels just where they desired, and from behind their temporary entrenchments about the Bethel Church, poured a most deadly fire into their ranks. They caught it right, left, and in front, and finally scrambling out of the morass, fled in the utmost disorder and confusion, all attempts to rally them by one or two officers being utterly in vain. Our informant states that the flight was perfectly wild, and betrayed a consternation and dismay more characteristic of a herd of buffalo, when suddenly surprised by a band of Indian hunters, than *brave and chivalrous Yankees,* led on by the bold and redoubtable Gen. Picayune *alias* B. F. Butler.

They were hotly pursued by the gallant First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, while the Richmond Howitzers poured grape and canister into the rear of the fleeing New York rowdies. Our cavalry continued the chase, and pursued the miserably frightened demons on the Sawyer Swamp road, and through the woods, to New Market Bridge, which is within two and a half miles of Hampton. Not knowing the strength of their forces at Hampton, the chase was here abandoned and the pursuers returned.

It is said that the cowardly scamps, before running, divested themselves of knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, sidearms and muskets, and some even threw away their coats and caps.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that both Ellsworth and Duryea, the most highly lauded officers of the yankee journals, both commanders of "pet lambs," and both occupying high social position in yankee land, should be the first to fall in this unholy and diabolical crusade against the South. Col. Duryea was the former commander of the famous New York Seventh Regiment. He commanded that Regiment a few years ago, when they visited Virginia as an escort for the remains of President Monroe. But one man of the Confederate forces is thought to be mortally wounded. He is a North Carolinian, but we have been unable to learn his name. He received a bullet in his forehead, producing a frightful wound, and although alive yesterday morning, it was thought that he could not possibly long survive. Seven or eight others were wounded, but their injuries are not considered fatal.

We have been unable to ascertain the exact number of killed, but no one with whom we have conversed estimates it at less than 150, while many think it must have reached 300. There were also a great many wounded. One gentleman counted over 20 dead bodies and many wounded in a small patch of woods. Many of the wounded were brought into our camp, where our soldiers humanely ministered to their wants.

The morass, where the fire was so constant and deadly from the guns of the Confederate forces, had not been penetrated when our informant left. Scores of them fell there.

An instance of bravery is related as having been exhibited by the famous Col. George Duryea, which should not pass unnoticed. Luckily escaping the more dangerous portions of the morass, he ascended a hill just as his men were escaping from their perilous position, and retreating with all the haste which their cowardly legs could carry them. Col. D. leaping upon a fence, raised his sword aloft, and entreated the flying dastards to rally around the stars and stripes. His appeals, however, were fruitless. Col. Duryea still maintained his position, and while in the act of raising his sword aloft, was fired at by a North Carolinian, who remarked with anger, "I will fix you." The ball missed its object, but another rifle was quickly seized from the hands of a fellow soldier, a deadly aim taken, and in a twinkling Col. Duryea fell pierced through the heart.

Upon his body, we are informed was found an elegant gold watch, eighty dollars in money, and the likeness of some lady friend. A splendid sword also fell by his prostrate form, with an inscription upon its hilt, "presented to Col. Duryea by the ladies of New York."

Col. Duryea has been encamped at Newport News for some two or three weeks past, in command of 1,250 New York Zouaves.

Such remarkable exemption from fatality, where the danger and peril were so imminent, appears really incredible. It can be attributed to nothing else but a direct interposition of Him who rules over all the earth, and who has promised to shield and protect from danger, with His own Almighty Arm, all who rely upon Him for succor in every time of need.

We are pleased to add that the North Carolinians, as also the Virginians, who shared the dangers with them, demeaned themselves with great coolness, and displayed a courage amounting to heroism throughout the whole engagement. All hail to the brave sons of the Old North State, whom Providence seems to have thrust forward in the first pitched battle on Virginia soil in behalf of Southern rights and independence.

Our troops fell back, after the fight, to the main body of the army at Yorktown, not knowing in what numbers the Yankees were entrenched in and around Hampton and Fortress Monroe.

We deem it but proper to add, in conclusion, that all accounts save one, estimate the number of Yankees engaged at 5,000.

We learn that the Colonel killed, reported as Duryea, was Waldrop. His sword is inscribed, "Presented to Capt. David W. Wardrop by Joel G. Jared, July 10, 1856."—OBSERVER.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.—A company of Cavalry has been completed at Charlotte, J. M. Miller Captain. It said to be the first organized Cavalry company; and has been ordered to Asheville. (Rather out of the way, we think.) Capt. W. L. Davidson is raising an infantry company, and Capt. T. H. Brem an artillery company.

RUTHERFORD.—Capt. C. T. N. Davis's company, now at Raleigh, 112 men, has 53 whose height averages 6 feet. It is the second company from Rutherford.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—It is believed that the despatches sent by Lord Lyons to his Government are unfavorable to the North.

The Cabinet has been in session every day this week upon foreign affairs—a fact which is considered ominous of trouble.

Among the dispatches lately seized, is one from Mr. Harvey, Lincoln Minister to Portugal, advising persons in South Carolina of the Government's intention to reinforce Fort Sumter. Harvey is a South Carolinian, but has long resided North. He will be recalled.

Though North Carolina has been hurried out of the Union by her traitor Governor, the people are far from being unanimous for secession. At a meeting held a few days since at Norrisville, Harford county, resolutions were adopted declaring it to be the duty of the Governor to give his support to the Federal Government by responding to the call of the President for troops, and denouncing terrorism excited to silence all Union men.

So says the New York Express. There is no such village, town or city in North Carolina, as Norrisville, nor is there any county in the State called Harford. The statement is utterly false.

Petersburg Express.

North Carolina Troops.—Quite a large number of North Carolina troops have arrived and gone into camp since our last. Many other companies are in process of equipment and others are hastening to the camp at Garysburg. We shall soon, no doubt, have a large body of men in the field. The following companies are in camp in this City and its vicinity:

Burke Tigers, Capt. E. J. Kirksey.
Buncombe Sharp Shooters, Capt P. H. Thrash.
Black Mountain Boys, Capt. J. S. McElroy.
Caswell Rifles, Capt. E. M. Scott.
Guilford Men, Capt. C. C. Cole.
Henderson Guards, Capt. W. M. Shipp.
Haywood Rangers, Capt. R. G. A. Love.
Jackson Rangers, Capt. A. W. Coleman.
Jeff. Davis Macon Greys, Capt. B. F. Briggs.
Madison Light Infantry, Capt. John Peak.
Polk County Volunteers, Capt C. Camp.
Rutherford Riflemen, Capt. H. D. Lee.
Rough & Ready Boys, Capt. Will. F. Jones.
Rocky Mount Light Infantry, Capt. G. W. Hammond.
Rutherford Volunteers, Capt. C. T. N. Davis.

Raleigh Standard.

Patriotic.—An officer who was in the service of the late United States, but now in the southern service, publishes a card to his brother officers in the Confederate States, proposing that they all agree to a reduction of their salaries and thus assist the Government in prosecuting the war against our enemies. This is in striking contrast with those who are for creating more salaried offices and for attaching the highest salary possible to them.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

DIED,

In Summerville, N. C., June 8th, Mrs. SARAH A. McKAY, wife of Rev. N. McKay, and daughter of the late Rev. R. W. James of Sumter, S. C.

In Moore county, on the 8th of April, Mrs. MARGARET McDOUGALD, aged about 97 years, a native of Isla, Scotland.

☞ See Fourth Page.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH COMMENCEMENT

At our University afforded some evidence that our people were universally and intensely occupied in objects of the deepest concern. No ordinary matters could have so completely diverted public attention from the highest literary festival in the State,—a festival which has been for years a source of delight to thousands of its citizens. In a short address to the Trustees and Graduates, near the close of Thursday's exercises, President Swain contrasted the condition of the University and the attendance on its Commencement before him with what it was twenty-five years ago. Then there were only eighty-five students, now there were eighty graduates. Then, in times of peace and plenty, there were only four Trustees present. Now, when war was in the land, seven had withdrawn from the exciting scenes and topics of the day to testify their interest in the cause of Letters and of Religion. A larger audience had left their homes nigh at hand and afar off now, when they were filled with apprehensions for the safety of sons and brothers and friends, than then, when no heart was heavy and one of South Carolina's gifted sons was expected to be the orator for the year. If there were before him only one hundred out of three hundred and twenty students, or only thirty out of eighty graduates, it was because that the rest were to be found with their brethren of former years in the military organizations that fill the land from Texas to Maryland. It was not to be expected that our maidens and their mothers could numerously or cheerfully gather together at the sound of the flute or flageolet, when their sons and brothers and lovers were abiding in the tented field, or anxiously awaiting the stern summons to battle, of trumpet and of drum. But as the dark days of 1836 have been followed by the bright days of 1856-1860, so might we expect the gloom of the present to give way to a still greater glory in the future.

There was no Address before the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies this year. The Hon. Senator Clingman was to have rendered this service, but public duties demanded his presence elsewhere. Nor was there any address before the Historical Society, nor before the Alumni Association. Our social organization was too busy preparing a history for the future to take time to listen to discussions concerning the past; and our Alumni are now associated with their fellow-citizens in maintaining rights all the more dear to them because of their associations at the University. But, as was most fitting, the Religious services of the occasion were not omitted. The Rev. Dr. Broadus came, from his professorship in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, to give weighty words of wisdom to those who might be gathered to receive them. And the gift was most appropriate and most acceptable. The sermon was an exposition and enforcement of the truth contained in John vii. 48: "Have any of the rulers of the Pharisees believed on him?" Its object was to account for the fact that in general the leaders of Fashion, the guides in Philosophy, the discoverers in Natural Science, the rulers of Mind in this world, have not accepted the doctrines of Gospel grace—have not called Jesus, Lord. The fact was one worthy of consideration, for the Gospel, in itself and its connections, presented for investigation the sublimest, the profoundest, the sweetest, the largest, the subtlest, the oldest, and the holiest truths that ever attracted the Moralist, the Philanthropist, the Statesman, the Scholar, the Religionist, the student of Nature, or the speculator in Philosophy. The reasons for this fact were many and complicated. But the chief reason was to be found in the self-denial required in the true disciple of Christ,—a denial so difficult that no man can call Jesus Lord but by the Holy Ghost. This necessary predominance of faith, by which the christian walks,—over sight, by which "Rulers and Pharisees" walk, was most clearly and attractively set forth as the truest adornment of the manly character, the strongest support in the toils and trials of this life, and the best preparation for the labors and loves of that which is to come. Many sermons are preached in our land from week to week. But many such as this have not been so preached. Had they been, our land would not be filled with fury and confusion and astonishment, as it is this day. The Rev. Dr. had no note before him by which to guide the current of his discourse. The flow of thought was strong and rapid, because it came from a gifted and well disciplined mind. The language was simple even to severity. The illustrations unfrequent, yet, when presented, so apt and so powerful as to make the hearer wish there had been more of them: while the confirmations from scripture showed that familiarity with its original tongues had increased the light by which they were discovered. As the sermon has not been written, it will not be published. Could it be so, and were it attended to by those whom God has called to be our rulers in our actions, in our thoughts and in our inclinations, our sons would not have to mourn over a distracted and divided country, as do the sons of our fathers in this day, when our political and religious teachers furnish their thirsting disciples with waters drawn elsewhere than Siloa's fountain, which flows fast by the oracles of God.

Dr. Broadus' sermon occupied the morning of Wednesday. That night six of the Sophomores competed for distinction in declamation, and they were the only declaimers for the week. It was a trying ordeal to the young men. There was no music, and the audience was not such as is generally seen at such a time. Had the usual accompaniments been there, doubtless the declamation would have been felt to be of much more than usual power. The speakers and their speeches were as follows:

1. The Spirit of Revolution,
   Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina.
2. Eulogy on Henry Clay,
   Mr. WELLBORN of Georgia.
3. Preston before the Convention of Virginia,
   Mr. PEEBLES of North Carolina.
4. Political Equality of the South,
   Mr. McDERMOTT of Tennessee.
5. Defence of Roman Catholics,
   Mr. WASHINGTON of North Carolina.
6. "The proud Miss McBride,"
   Mr. JOHNSTON of North Carolina.

As has been remarked, this declamation was all very creditable to the young gentlemen. The clearness of articulation, a chief excellence in every public speaker, and the propriety of gesticulation and emphasis, rendered these exercises very agreeable to the audience. Mr. Harris's effort was but a specimen of what we should hope to see in many instances hereafter. It was entirely of domestic origin. The speech was from Fayetteville, the speaker was from Franklin county, and each performed his part well.

On Thursday, the following eighty young gentlemen received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, although only thirty were present. The rest were absent serving their country in various parts thereof:

Thomas T Allen, Windsor; James L Anderson, Winton; Calvin Barnes, Wilson; Charles H Barron, Edgecombe Co; Luther R Bell, Oxford; Joseph C Bellamy, Edgecombe Co; William R Bond, Halifax Co; John Bragg, Jr, Raleigh; Edmund G Brodie, Granville Co; DeWitt C Buck, Mi; George B Bullock, Warren Co; William E Butler, Jr, Tenn; James E Butts, Ga; Robert S Clark, Texas; R Lawrence Coffin, Mi; Benjamin M Collins, Warren Co; John D Currie, Bladen Co; Thomas B Davidson, La; Allen Davies, Orange Co; Weldon E Davis, Warren Co; John H Dobbin, Fayetteville; C Furmna Dowd, Wake Co; Andrew K Edmundson, Tenn; James A Everett, Mi; Oliver B Flowers, Mi; N Partee Foard, Concord; David H Foy, New Hanover Co; Franklin Garrett, La; Hamilton C Graham, New Berne; Madison R Grigsby, Mi; John W Halliburton, Tenn; John W Harris, Chatham Co; J Lawrence Haughton, Jones Co; Thomas H Haughton, New Berne; Fabius J Haywood, Jr, Raleigh; John M Hicks, Duplin Co; James M Hobson, Davie Co; Henry J Hogan, Chapel Hill; Benjamin R Holt, Ga; William A Horney, Greensborough; George B Hunt, Mi; James M B Hunt, Townesville; Isaac A Jarratt, Yadkin Co; James P Jenkins, Northampton Co; Joseph V Jenkins, Edgecombe Co; John T Jones, Caldwell Co; James G Kenan, Kenansville; Jas S Knight, Rockingham: John M Land, Mi; John F Lightfoot, Ala; James C Marshall, Wadesboro'; Lewis Maverick, Texas; George McMillan, New Hanover Co; William C Michie, La; J Turner Morehead, Greensborough; Robert T Murphy, Sampson Co; Guilford Nicholson, Halifax Co; William T Nuckolls, Ga; James Parker, Gates Co; James P Parker, Tenn; Oliver T Parks, Wilkes Co; Robert L Pugh, La; Preston Roan, Yanceyville; Jesse G Ross, La; David W Simmons, Jr, Onslow Co; Charles M Stedman, Fayetteville; Massillon F Taylor, Townesville; Andrew M Thigpen, Edgecombe Co; James N Thompson, Leasburg; Alfred G Thomson, La; William P Timberlake, Tenn; William Van Wyck, Jr, S C; Joel P Walker, Mi; Benjamin J Wesson, Ky; Spier Whitaker, Jr, Iowa: Alonzo C Whitner, Fla; Henry G. Williams, Warren Co; Nicholas L Williams, Jr, Yadkin Co; E Eldridge Wright, Tenn; Joshua G Wright, Jr, Wilmington.

Mr. A. Coburn Stewart, who was a member of this class until the Senior year, and while a member one of its best scholars, but now a member of our State Convention and a Benedict, also received the Degree of A. B.

Of the thirty present at their graduating ceremonies, twelve presented specimens of their rhetorical and oratorical powers according to the following scheme:

1. Greek Oration—The Ancient Greeks,
   CORNELIUS FURMAN DOWD, Wake Co.
2. The Study of Man,
   NICHOLAS LANIER WILLIAMS, Jr., Yadkin Co.
3. Agriculture,
   GUILFORD NICHOLSON, Halifax Co.
4. The Festal Hour,
   N. PARTEE FOARD, Concord.
5. Knowledge of character, a prerequisite to the Enlightenment of Society,
   RUFUS LAWRENCE COFFIN, Miss.
6. The Study of Geology,
   THOMAS BENJAMIN DAVIDSON, La.
7. The Neglect of Moral Science,
   JOHN WESLEY HALLIBURTON, Tenn.
8. The Golden Mean,
   ROBERT THOMAS MURPHY, Sampson Co.
9. The Political Reformer,
   WILLIAM VAN WYCK, Jr., South Carolina.
10. Thomas Paine,
    JAMES MARCELLUS HOBSON, Davie Co.
11. Spanish Oration—Castellano, el hermoso Lenguaje.
    JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, Greensboro'.
12. The Valedictory.
    THOMAS TURNER ALLEN, Windsor.

It must have required much self-denial in these young gentlemen thus to delay joining their classmates already in arms, or to return from the camp and continue to the last faithful to the cause of Science and Letters. Their essays fell on favorable ears. But had not the circumstances commanded this favor, the merits of the essays would doubtless have secured it. May such circumstances never be again seen in our beloved country.

From the Annual Report we gather the following facts, creditable to the recipients of the honors and grateful to their friends:

In the Senior Class, the *first* distinction in scholarship was awarded to Messrs. Allen, R. Clark, Morehead, Murphy, Simmons, Stedman and E. Wright.

The *second*, to Messrs. Butts, Dowd, Hobson, Knight, Maverick and Van Wyck.

The *third*, to Messrs. Coffin, Currie, W. Davis, Dobbin, Garrett, Halliburton, T. Haughton, Lightfoot, Marshall, Nicholson, J. P. Parker, Parks and Ross.

Mr. James Parker, of Gates county, was never absent from any collegiate exercise during his service of four full years. Mr. Hogan was never absent during the same time, except when confined by severe illness. Mr. Halliburton only twice, except when sick. Mr. W. Davis was absent only twice and Mr. Wesson only three times, during their three years' course. Mr. Murphy was never absent till near the end of his third year, (and then only because of very severe sickness,) and very rarely during his Senior year. Messrs. Butts, W. Davis, Halliburton, Harris, Parker and Wesson were not absent during the Senior year.

In the Junior Class, the *first* distinction in scholarship was assigned to Messrs. Hassell, Hinsdale and Leigh.

The *second*, to Messrs. Bellamy, Broadfoot, Cameron, O. Dupre, Foscue, Martin, J. E. Moore, H. Taylor and Young.

The *third*, to Messrs. Carter, Hadley, Mills and Scales.

Messrs. Bellamy, Hassell, J. E. Moore and Parker have not been absent from any collegiate duty in three years, and Mr. J. D. Parker never when on the Hill. Mr. Burke has not been absent since he joined College in 1859. Messrs. Broadfoot and Cameron have been entirely punctual during the last two years. Mr. Talyor has not been absent during his one years' connection with the University.

In the Sophomore Class, the *first* distinction was assigned to Messrs. Henderson, Mebane, Peebles and Washington.

Mr. Scales received the first in all the departments but that of Mathematics.

The *second* was assigned to Messrs. Bradley, Clark, Graham, Gill, Hines, Kelly, N. Kelly, Mitchell, Quarles, Ryan and Wellborn.

The *third*, to Messrs. Battle, Carr, Chisholm, Harris, J. R. Joyner, R. W. Joyner, McDermott, R. Mitchell, Morrow, Perry, Powell and Rencher.

Messrs. Kelly and N. Kelly have not been absent from any duty during their connection of eighteen months with this class. Mr. Pool only twice from Prayers and thrice from recitation in two years, and then he was too sick to be present.

In the Freshman Class, the *first* distinction was assigned to Messrs. Johnson and Tate. The *second* to Messrs. Gilmer, Guthrie, Lindsay, Moring, Nicholson and Somervell. The *third* to Messrs. Clegg, Gray, Holmes and Winstead.

There was no instance of perfect punctuality in this class. Messrs. Bellamy and Nicholson failed in two or three instances only, and Mr. Somervell only when sick.

The Degree of A. M. was conferred in regular course on J. W. Ballard, F. A. Fetter, D. Goza, G. B. Johnston, W. Little and Boaz Whitfield.

The Honorary Degree of LL. D. was conferred on Nathan Green and on Abraham Caruthers, lately eminent Judges in the Courts of Tennessee and now Professors of Law in the University at Lebanon, Tenn.

The next Session will commence on Friday, July 19th.

Recruits wanted.

WANTED, a few good men to fill up Company I, 7th Reg't N. C. State Troops—R. B. McRae, Capt.
Apply to D. R. MURCHISON, 1st Lt.,
At G. W. Williams & Co's Store.
June 8. 29-2tpd

$50 REWARD!

I will give the sum of twenty-five dollars reward for my Negro man SOLOMON, who ran away from my plantation, Orton, in Brunswick county, N. C., about the 1st of April, 1861. Solomon is of middle size, dark complexion, about 28 years of age, formerly belonged to Dr. Frederick J. Hill, deceased.

I will also give twenty-five dollars reward for FRED, generally known as Fred Bungwin, who ran away on the 6th of May, 1861, from Orton. Fred is also of middle size, dark complexion, about 30 years of age. He likewise belonged formerly to Dr. Frederick J. Hill, deceased. I will give the above stipulated reward for either of them delivered at my plantation, or confined in any Jail. THOMAS C. MILLER.
May 22, 1861. 25-1mi

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

We have but little from this body. On Monday, a resolution was adopted calling on the Governor for information as to coast defences, caused by reports of invasion at Wilmington. To this he replied as follows:—

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Convention:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with the annexed resolution of your honorable body, I have to state that the rumor referred to is wholly without foundation in truth.

I futhermore beg leave to assure the Convention, that I am in a situation to obtain reliable intelligence from every part of the State, as soon as any one else can obtain it, and will not delay to advise them of the approach of danger.

I take this occasion to say further, that if our batteries are properly served, a fact of which I could entertain no doubt, the power of the United States Navy is not sufficient to effect an entrance into any one of the harbors of the State.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 10th, 1861.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

NINETEENTH DAY—Tuesday, June 11.

A H Joyce, delegate elect from the county of Stokes, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. Hill, appeared and took his seat in the Convention.

The President laid before the Convention, a communication from Wharton J. Green, of Warren county, presenting to the Convention a marble bust of Mr Calhoun, by our countryman Powers, which he had obtained when in Florence some two years ago.

On motion of Mr Venable, a committee of three was appointed to receive the bust this afternoon at 4 o'clock on behalf of the Convention.

Resolutions submitted:

By Mr Headen, to extend to the newly elected delegates from the counties of Stokes, New Hanover and Caswell, the privilege of affixing their names to the ordinance of Secession Lies over.

By Mr Arrington, to allow privates who have enlisted in the service, fifteen dollars per month instead of eleven. Lies over.

By Mr Biggs, instructing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation of Officers in the Military departments of the State. Lies over.

By Mr Sprouse, to amend the Constitution in relation to free negroes. Lies over.

By Mr Ruffin, to restrict the Legislature of the State in issuing "bills of credit." Lies over.

Mr Ferebee called up his resolution to establish a court of claims, to adjudicate claims for the loss of property in slaves or otherwise, growing out of the unholy war waged upon the South by the Northern Government, and to pay for such loss out of any money due the North by our citizens or corporations. The resolution passed its 2d reading.

Mr Graham offered an ordinance to transfer all the troops of this State to the Confederate States. Ordered to be printed and made special order

The Jewish disability bill was taken up—the question being on Mr Biggs's amendment to strike out of the amended constitution the religious test. Rejected.

Mr Rayner's amendment was also rejected.

Mr Ruffin offered an amendment to strike out and insert such other words as repealed the restriction against the Jews holding office. Adopted.

The Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr Biggs moved that the Convention adjourn on Tuesday next, to meet again on the 1st of October next. Rejected.

Mr Arrington moved to amend by fixing the 25th of June. Pending this,

Mr Barnes moved to postpone the further consideration of the question for the present. Carried.

At this juncture a telegraphic dispatch was received by the President announcing a battle near Yorktown, Virginia, in which the enemy were routed with great loss and only seven North Carolinians wounded.

The enthusiasm was so great that the Reporter threw down pen, ink and paper, to throw up his hat in the open air, and the same feeling seemed to prevail throughout the Convention. J. L. F.

TWENTY FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, June 12.

A communication was read from the State Comptroller, in response to a resolution calling for certain information, which, on motion of Mr Graham, was referred to the finance committee.

Mr Smith of Johnston, introduced an ordinance to elect the Supreme Court Judges by the people.

Mr Arrington moved to take up his resolution offered yesterday to increase the pay of soldiers.

Mr Satterthwaite moved to refer it with instructions to the committee on military affairs; which prevailed.

Mr Badger asked for the reading of a resolution offered by him yesterday, that a seat in the Confederate Congress and a seat in this Convention are incompatible—and that an acceptance of the former shall vacate the latter. Upon this the ayes and noes were demanded and resulted, ayes 93, noes 18.

By Mr Pettigrew, a resolution calling on the Governor for certain information to be communicated in secret session. Passed.

Mr Ashe's ordinance relative to the powers delegated to the Confederate Government and the resumption thereof by the people when the same shall be perverted, was read, and on motion of Mr Satterthwaite to lay on the table the ayes and noes were called and resulted, ayes 55, noes 55.

The special order for 11 o'clock was then taken up, it being the order for the prorogation of the Legislature.

At this stage of the Convention's proceedings a telegraphic dispatch was received addressed to Hon. Warren Winslow, that a battle had been fought near Yorktown, Virginia, by the Lincolnites and the 1st Regiment N. C. volunteers under Col. Hill, in which *four thousand five hundred* of the miserable vandals had been completely routed with a loss of *three hundred men*, and *one* North Carolinian killed. This message was signed Marshall Parks, Naval Agent for N. C., at Norfolk. The joy which manifested itself in the Convention was intense. The message, on motion of Mr Badger, was read three times, and it was difficult to repress three times three cheers.

What else could have been expected from a regiment in which the brave citizen soldiers of Fayetteville were the pride and ornament? God bless these brave and noble fellows who have made so many sacrifices in severing ties the dearest upon earth to fight and die if need be in defence of their country's rights. May victory ever perch upon their banner, which I know will ever be seen aloft in the thickest of the fight.

They are fighting for a principle, purified and refined by the holy fires of patriotism. With such men our liberties are safe. May they return home in triumph, and enjoy as they so richly deserve the gratitude of a generous community.

The Convention took a recess. J. L. F.

Just before going to press this morning we have our Reporter's sketches of Friday's and Saturday's proceedings. We cannot possibly get them in in time for the mails. The following are important:—

On Friday, the following was received and read:

RICHMOND, VA, June 11, 1861.—Hon. Weldon N. Edwards:—Sir:—I have received through his Excellency John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina a copy of an Ordinance passed by the North Carolina Convention, vesting in the Confederate States of America jurisdiction of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland. Looking hopefully forward to the day when in arms and in all things necessary to maintain our rights, we may be independent,

I am, very respectfuly and truly yours,

JEFF. DAVIS.

Referred, on motion, to Messrs Ruffin, Graham, Rayner, Gorrell and Shaw, to inquire into the propriety of ceding the Forts, Arsenals and other public property to the Confederate government.

The Ordinance for raising seven regiments to defend the Eastern coast was reconsidered and rejected, 55 to 50. A long debate on it appears to have been bitterly personal, about the Gov'r, Military Board, &c.

On Saturday, Mr Venable reported an Ordinance to organize the militia for the chief State defence.

Mr Ruffin reported an Ordinance on Finance, Taxation, &c.

Mr Howard reported against increasing the pay of soldiers.

The proceedings of the Wilmington meeting were presented by Mr Ashe, who asked the Convention to make such disposition of their property, now in the hands of agents, as the emergency required, and to prevent such other removals of Northern citizens as necessary, or to treat such persons so removing as aliens and enemies to the South, unless they return immediately. Referred.

The day was chiefly devoted to a long discussion on an Ordinance to abolish the present General Assembly and elect another in August next. No vote was taken.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 871lypd

From the Richmond Dispatch.

BATTLE AT BETHEL CHURCH!

FULL AND AUTHENTIC DETAILS.

The York River train yesterday brought up the body of young Wyatt, of the North Carolina Regiment, the only one killed on our side in the battle on Monday. He was a native of this city, and, as the following account states, lost his life while in the performance of a gallant action. The funeral ceremonies took place in the afternoon at the Rev. Mr. Duncan's Church, and the young soldier was buried with military honors.

The following letters are from our special correspondents. Two of the writers (Messrs. Tinsley and Pleasants) vacated their editorial seats in the Dispatch office to go to the war, and the writer of the third letter (Mr. Rady) for some time held the position of book-keeper in the office.

YORKTOWN, June 11, 1861.

An engagement, lasting four hours, took place yesterday between five regiments of the troops from Old Point and 1,100 Virginians and North Carolinians, under Gen. Magruder, at Bethel Church, York county. About two weeks ago, a party of 300 Yankees came up from Hampton and occupied Bethel Church, which they held a day or two and then retired, leaving written on the walls of the Church several inscriptions, such as "Death to the Traitors!" "Down with the Rebels!" &c. To nearly all of these the names of the writers were defiantly signed, and all signed themselves as from New York except one, who was from "Boston, Mass., U. S." To these excursions into the interior, of which this was the boldest, General Magruder determined to put a stop, and accordingly filled the place after the Yankees left with a few companies of his own troops.

On Saturday last a detachment of 200 infantry and a howitzer gun under Maj. Randolph, and one of 70 infantry and another howitzer under Maj. Lane of the N. C. Regiment, started different routes to cut off a party which had left Hampton. The party was seen and fired at by Maj. Randolph's detachment, but made such fast time that they escaped. The troops under Maj. Lane passed within sight of Hampton, and as they turned up the road to return to Bethel, encountered the Yankees, numbering about 90, who were entrenched behind a fence in the field, protected by a high bank. Our advance guard fired on them, and in another moment the North Carolinians were dashing over the fence in regular French (not New York) Zouave style, firing at them in real squirrel hunting style. The Yankees fled for their lives after firing for about three minutes without effect, leaving behind them three dead and a prisoner. The fellow was a stout, ugly fellow from Troy, N. Y. He said that he had nothing against the South; but somebody must be soldiers, and he thought he had as well enlist. None of our men were hurt.

This bold excursion, under the very guns of the enemy, determined them to clear us out from Bethel. This was conveyed to us by persons who came from the neighborhood of the enemy. On Monday morning, about 600 Infantry and two guns, under Gen. Magruder, left the camp and proceeded towards Hampton; but after advancing a mile or two, received information that the Yankees were coming in large force. We then retired, and after reaching camp the guns were placed in battery, and the infantry took their places behind their breastwork. Everybody was cool, and all were anxious to give the invaders a good reception.

About 9 o'clock the glittering bayonets of the enemy appeared on the hill opposite. The moment the head of the column advanced far enough to show one or two companies, the gun of the Howitzer Battery opened on them, throwing a shell right into their midst. Their ranks broke in confusion, and the column, or as much of it as we could see, retreated behind 2 small farm houses. From their position a fire was opened on us, which was replied to by our battery, which commanded the route of their approach. Our firing was excellent, and the shells scattered in all directions when they burst. They could hardly approach the guns which they were firing for the shells which came from our battery. Within our encampment fell a perfect hail-storm of canister shot, bullets and balls. Remarkable to say, not one of our men was killed inside of our encampment. Several horses were slain by the shells and bullets.

Finding that bombardment would not answer, the enemy, about 11 o'clock, tried to carry the position by assault, but met a terrible repulse at the hands of the infantry as he tried to scale the breastworks. The men disregarded sometimes the defences erected for them, and, leaping on the embankment, stood and fired at the Yankees, cutting them down as they came up. One company of the N. Y. Regiment, under Capt. Wardrop, attempted to take the redoubt on the left. The marsh they crossed was strewn with their bodies. Their Captain, a fine-looking man, reached the fence, and, leaping on a log, waved his sword, crying, "Come on, boys; one charge and the day is ours." The words were his last, for a Carolina rifle ended his life the next moment, and his men fled in terror back. At the redoubt on the right a company of about 300 N. Y. Zouaves charged one of our guns, but could not stand the fire of the infantry, and retreated precipitately.

During these charges the main body of the enemy, on the hill, were attempting to concentrate for a general assault, but the shell from the Howitzer Battery prevented them. As one regiment would give up the effort, another would be marched to the position, but with no better success, for a shell would scatter them like chaff. The men did not seem able to stand fire at all.

About one o'clock their guns were silenced, and a few moments after their infantry retreated precipitately down the road to Hampton.

Our Cavalry, numbering three companies, went in pursuit and harrassed them down to the edge of Hampton. As they retreated many of the wounded fell along the road and died; the whole road to Hampton was strewn with haversacks, overcoats, canteens, muskets, &c., which the men had thrown off in their retreat.

After the battle, I visited the position they held. The houses behind which they had been hid had been burnt by our troops. Around the yard were the dead bodies of the men who had been killed by our cannon, mangled in the most frightful manner by the shells. The uniforms on the bodies were very different, and many of them are like those of the Virginia soldiery. A little farther on we came to the point to which they had carried some of their wounded, who had since died. The gay looking uniforms of the New York Zouaves contrasted greatly with the pale, fixed faces of their dead owners. Going to the swamp which they attempted to pass to assault our lines, presented another bloody scene. Bodies dotted the black morass from one end to the other. I saw one boyish, delicate-looking fellow lying on the mud with a bullet hole through his breast. His hand was pressed on the wound from which his life blood had poured, and the other was clenched in the grass that grew near him. Lying on the ground was a Testament which had fallen from his pocket dabbled with blood. On opening the cover I found the printed inscription, "Presented to the Defenders of their country, by the New York Bible Society." An U. S. flag was also stamped on the title page.

Among the haversacks picked up along the route were many letters from the Northern States, asking if they liked the Southern farms, and if the Southern barbarians had been whipped out yet.

The force of the enemy brought against us was 4,000, according to the statement of the six prisoners we took. Ours was 1,100. Their loss in killed and wounded must be nearly 200. Our loss is one killed and three wounded. The fatal case was that of a North Carolinian who volunteered to fire one of the houses behind which they were stationed. He started from the breastwork to accomplish it, but was shot in the head. He died this morning at the hospital. The wounded are Harry Shook, of Richmond, of Brown's Battery, shot in the wrist; John Werth of Richmond, the same Battery, shot in the leg, and Lieut. Hudnall, of the same battery, shot in the foot. None of the wounds are serious.

Another Account.—At the same time the left of the Confederates (a N. C. company) were assaulted by a column which approached to within fifty or sixty yards under cover of woods and deploys in front of them. This fire took the main battery of the Howitzer Battalion in the flank, wounded three men, and killed and wounded a fine horse; struck their pieces and ammunition chests. The Howitzer Battery could not, however, return the fire, without firing over the North Carolina infantry, entrenched on the left, and risking them. The fire of the battery was, therefore, maintained to the front on the troops and battery of the enemy in the road, and the North Carolina infantry repulsed the assault on the left.

This first battle has, I suspect, given the Yankees a taste of a very different kind of reception from what they have expected. They were repulsed, routed, driven off the field with so little hope of rallying, that they threw away arms, haversacks, everything that could impede their flight. In one instance, they even left the rammer of a cannon on the field, and two medicine chests were captured. Arms and accoutrements of all descriptions were among the tropies gathered from them. The boasted Zouaves did not wait to cross bayonets with the North Carolina Regiment. They fled upon the first fire, and could not be brought to toe the mark a second.

The North Carolina regiment behaved splendidly on the occasion, as did Stewart's command—comprising the Young Guard, Captain Walker's company, (Life Guards,) the Southern Guards, the Pittsylvania Rifles, (Captain Werth,)—and, indeed, all our troops. It must have been so, or how could 1,100 men have so utterly routed 4,000, for such was undoubtedly the force of the enemy?

One of our corps picked up, on the field of battle, a memorandum book, belonging to one R. M. Parker, private in the 3d company, 1st regiment Vermont Volunteers, in which I find the following entry.

"June 5th. Harriet Lane demolished the battery opposite. Six Massachusetts privates shot accidentally—carelessness in an attack. Eight hundred more troops arrived from New York. *H. Lane was struck*—25 on board wounded."

So, there is the truth about Pig Point. We have punished the Yankees awfully, depend upon it, in every battle we have yet had with them.

From Another Account.—The attack made a few minutes after 12 o'clock, was the most severe of all the day's work. The enemy formed in column, one thousand strong, and under command of a brave looking General, well mounted, advanced over the road, over the bridge, and up to the embankment, on the southeast. Every man looked on with breathless interest, as the charge was a brilliant one. As soon as they were in good range, our battery opened, and the first fire struck the head of the advancing column, and crashed through from rank to rank. They attempted to mount the embankment, but our infantry rose, and they were repulsed with great loss, and so discomfited that they retired with a double quick movement down the road. The Colonel commanding in this charge was seen to reel in his saddle.

It was now one o'clock, and the enemy showing no disposition to commence again, the dragoons were ordered out, and found the enemy retreating with all speed toward Hampton. One of the wounded of the enemy said he would tell the truth before he died, and say four thousand five hundred were engaged on the part of the Federal troops, and five hundred held in reserve, and the dead and wounded were two hundred; while on our part there were only twelve hundred men and at no time were there more than eight hundred engaged.

Long live Magruder, Hill, Stewart, and Allan, illustrious leaders in this, our first great battle and glorious victory! while to God thanks be given for His providential care and support.

A company of Richmond Howitzers were also there, and one of their guns, it is said, was captured, but was afterwards recovered by a desperate charge on the part of the North Carolinians.

A lady of the highest respectability, residing in the vicinity of Jamestown, reached this city yesterday. She states that it was ascertained down there from a source entitled to credit, that the Lincolnites had buried 128 of their dead who fell in the engagement of Monday.

Petersburg Express, 13th.

The Old North State.—The North Carolina Regiment covered itself with glory at the battle of Bethel. After the enemy had got possession of a disabled Howitzer gun, it was necessary to dislodge them. The North Carolina boys undertook the task. With bayonets fixed they advanced upon the foe. The charge only wanted one accessory to make it as grand as any charge in history. The Yankees fled like shot wild ducks, amid the derisive shouts of the advancing heroes. They had no idea of coming in contact with cold steel.—*Richmond Whig.*

HEAVY ARTILLERYMEN WANTED.

100 MEN, hale and hearty, are wanted to compose a HEAVY ARTILLERY COMPANY for the use of the Southern Confederacy, to be ready when their services are required by the Governor of the State.

Volunteers who wish to serve the State, will meet at Rome, on the east side of the Clarendon Bridge, on Saturday the 22d inst.

☞ A bounty of $15 is paid to each volunteer, and the monthly pay of Officers and privates will be equal.

T. J. BULLA, Capt.
Lock's Creek Militia.
June 11. 30-4t

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES!
OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS!

THOSE who wish SHOULDER STRAPS can be supplied. We have secured such services as enable us to furnish the "Passante," or

Straps for all Ranks.

Price $[illegible]50 and upwards. Can be sent by mail.
Terms, Cash.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Manufacturer Civic and Military Work,
38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
June 10. 29-2t

LIME!

100 BARRELS FRESH UNSLAKED, in prime order. For sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, March 11, 1861. 3-itf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on
GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.
GEO. BRANDT.
Dec'r 3, 1860. 75itf

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

DISPATCH FROM COL. HILL TO GOV. ELLIS.

YORKTOWN, VA., June 11th, 1861.

HON. J. W. ELLIS, *Gov. of North Carolina:*

Sir: I have the honor to report that 800 of my regiment and 360 Virginians were engaged for 5½ hours with 4½ regiments of the enemy at Bethel Church, nine miles from Hampton.

The enemy made three distinct and well sustained charges, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Our Cavalry pursued them for six miles, when their retreat became a total rout. Fearing that heavy reinforcements would be sent up from Fortress Monroe, we fell back at nightfall to our works at Yorktown. I regret to report the loss of *one man* killed, private Henry L. Wyatt, Edgecombe Guards, and seven wounded.

The loss of the enemy by their own confession was 150, but it may be safely estimated at 300.

Our Regiment behaved most gallantly. Not a man shrunk from his post or showed symptoms of fear. When more at leisure I will give you a detailed report of the operations.

Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our heads in the day of battle. Unto His great name be all the praise for our success.

With much respect,

D. H. HILL,

Colonel 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

THE NORTHERN ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The loss of the Federal forces in the battle at Bethel Church was 30 killed and wounded. Major Winthrop, aid-de-camp to Gen. Butler, and Lieut. Col. Grinnell, of the New York Regiment, are among the missing.

A Southern major and two Secessionists were taken prisoners at Little Bethel. [That is, the yankees went to private houses on the road and carried off three private individuals, one of whom was probably a major.]

BALTIMORE, June 13.—The news by steamer from Old Point Comfort confirms the report of the defeat of the Federalists at Bethel Church. The Southern cavalry and infantry pursued them to New Market Bridge, which the latter burned.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Direct communication being cut off, the Charleston papers receive the latest news from Washington by telegraph from Louisville or New Orleans. The following is from Tuesday's Courier. (Of course these are the enemy's accounts.)

FEARS OF AN ATTACK AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Great apprehensions are felt in Washington that the Southern force will advance from Point of Rocks, thus encouraging another revolt in Baltimore, and aided by a strong force of Marylanders, will proceed to attack Washington through Maryland, supported by a formidable advance from Manassas Gap.

The Southerners have burnt the bridge at Point of Rocks, and the Berlin Ferry's skiffs. The Ferry is strongly guarded.

The movements from this point are of such a character as do not admit of publicity. It is believed that a change has been made in the positions of the Southern forces.

The Fairfax Court House affair is much deplored as it has caused such large movements of the Southern troops as to greatly embarrass the Federalists.

Although all was quiet at the War Department on Sunday, there was really more business transacted than on any day since the war times.

Secretary Chase, it is thought, will recommend a loan of two hundred and fifty million dollars.

Opinion favors the evacuation of Harper's Ferry on the approach of the Federal troops.

Four thousand Southerners are supporting the Acquia Creek batteries.

The Government is in possession of letters indicating that there are many traitors at the North.

Gov. Hicks has warned the Government of the danger menacing the Capital from Maryland.

Marshal Bonifant says there are 4000 Secessionists in Baltimore, with concealed arms, waiting an opportunity to rise. Arrests of Secessionists and goods continue at Relay House.

Gen. Mansfield is advised that the Michiganders were fired on in Baltimore. That city is in a state of fermentation, and all are prepared for a vigorous rising. Arms are stored in private houses. It is determined to bombard the city from Fort McHenry on the first sign of an uprising.

The Nashville Postoffice has been discontinued.

There has been great anxiety and expectation all day.

The reported evacuation of Harper's Ferry has commenced, but it is known that Johnston has been strongly reinforced within the last few days, and it may be he intends to fight Patterson's, McClelland's and Cadwallader's columns.

But for want of vessels, a steamer would go for Harvey and bring him home a prisoner.

The Southerners talk of flanking the Federal line and capturing Washington city, going via Baltimore.

Scott's horse has been sent to Baltimore. It is believed Scott leaves to-night for Frederick, to command in person.

From Maryland.—HAGERSTOWN, June 13.—The Maryland Legislature have instructed their Senators in Congress to vote for the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Report Contradicted.—SAVANNAH, June 13.—The report of the landing of Federal troops at Hilton's Head, on the coast of South Carolina, proves to be unfounded.

Our Recent Brilliant Victory.—The letter of Col. Hill, in another column, announcing his recent brilliant victory over the enemy, was received in the Convention on Wednesday with every demonstration of joy. On motion of Mr. Badger, the Convention unanimously returned its thanks to the Governor for the information communicated of this glorious result, and assured him of its wish to unite with him in such testimonials to Col. Hill and the gallant officers and men under his command, as may be thought appropriate, and worthy of the State and of them.

Connected with this victory we cannot refrain from alluding to some incidents suggested by the participation of some of the companies in this conflict. The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry was formed in 1793 under the administration of Washington; and it was but fit that it should bear a prominent part in achieving the first decisive triumph on Virginia soil, defending the grave of Washington, whom, when in life, it was organized to protect from the assaults of Citizen Genet, of France. The Lafayette Light Infantry, of the same town, was organized a few years ago, to perpetuate the memory of Lafayette; and it was but fit that it should "flesh its maiden sword" and achieve its first triumph at Yorktown, the field on which the noble Lafayette earned his brightest laurels and highest military renown. Yorktown—the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington—is made more memorable by this first victory in this war, achieved mainly by North Carolinians.

Mecklenburg, too, whose citizens raised the first cry of independence in 1775, was represented by the Hornet's Nest Rifles and the Charlotte Grays. McDowell, the lineal descendant of one of the heroes of King's Mountain, led the Buncombe Rifles; Avery, the grandson of the first Attorney General of the State, led the Burke Rifles; Ashe, who inherits a revolutionary name, led the Orange Light Infantry; and the gallant Bridgers, leading the Edgecombe Braves, had in his ranks an Owen, whose paternal and maternal grandfathers, Porter-field and Owen, did such signal service on the battle-fields of North and South-Carolina in the old revolution. We regret that we lack the necessary information to continue these allusions, but, from the Colonel to the private, they all bore themselves like heroes. Honor to them now and hereafter! The old State is proud of them all; and she will look to see the other regiments emulate the conduct of the glorious First, commanded by Col. Hill.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The New York Zouaves rushed right up to our breastworks, and stood fire remarkably well, but, when the North Carolina men charged with the bayonet, they broke and ran like sheep. They couldn't stand the cold steel.—*Letter in the Richmond Whig.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1861.

THE BATTLE.—A number of letters have been received here from Fayetteville volunteers, all giving interesting particulars of the engagement at Bethel Church. The following, from Mr. H. H. Smith of the Independent Company, (who spent several years as man and boy in the Observer office,) is the most connected account that we have seen.

"YORKTOWN, VA., June 11, 1861.

We returned from Bethel Church last night, after a hard day's work with nothing to eat, tired and hungry, but I will try and give you an account of our doings since our departure from Yorktown.

On Thursday 12 noon we left Yorktown for Bethel Church some 15 miles below here on the information that 400 of the enemy were there. We reached there at dusk tired and wet and had to sleep that night on the ground. The next day we went to work and built brush shelters, making ourselves pretty comfortable. We made several forays, and captured several of the enemy, chasing them to Hampton. The Buncombe Rifles even went inside the lines and took the sergeant of the guard. He mistaking them for his own relief. They also fired on his guard, killing several. On Sunday we had preaching at the Church; and I had one of the most delightful dinners I ever ate—cooked it myself too—a beefsteak cooked on a ramrod. It was the first fresh meat I had seen in a week.

Yesterday (Monday) morning at 2 o'clock we were awakened by the sound of the bugle; our Regiment formed—900 strong—with two Companies of Virginia Infantry and a Howitzer Battalion of 4 pieces including a Rifled Parrot piece; also a Cavalry Company. We commenced our march towards Hampton. I did not know our intended destination, but supposed it was to a bridge some 2 miles this side of Hampton and six miles from our camp. We had marched some two miles when we were hastily turned back, on the information that at the same time we had left our camp the enemy had marched from Hampton to attack us some five thousand strong. As I said we returned—breakfasted, and commenced hastily to throw up a slight breastwork. While we were at work the firing with cannon commenced and we then threw down our spades and seized our muskets. On our front and right was a small creek and to our left an open field, along which we had thrown up breastwork. On our front to the right of the road we had two cannon—a rifled piece and a howitzer—both having the range of the road for half a mile. On our right another howitzer and also one on the left. My station was at the rifled gun to defend it at the edge of the road. This was the gun that did the execution and was the special mark of the enemy's cannon. The gunners worked like horses, and as the enemy were beyond the reach of my musket I relieved one of the men at the gun. It was exciting sport. The enemy was at that time a quarter of a mile down the road at a dwelling house filing across to our right, full range, and as the shell from our gun would strike the column fair and square, we could see them break and run like sheep. We poured it into them hot and fast, and every shot told, and soon we could see them running to and fro, as if badly frightened. This was our point. On the right and left fighting was going on. At the gun on the right Company H. was stationed; during the firing of this piece the touch-hole got stopped, the gun was silenced and the enemy took it. Our General Magruder told the company that left it that they must retake it at all hazards and they dashed out, and carried it with the bayonet. On the left, part of our company was posted in the trench, and did good execution. Here they tried to turn our left, but their leader was shot down by our men as he emerged from the wood, waving his sword. Four dead bodies were found here. Their leader was shot by Buhmann, it was said. He was a handsome fellow—a Lieut. Col., belonging to the N. Y. Volunteers.

The enemy were in number 4,500, while our force did not exceed, all told, 1500. They had two cannon, and we four. They boasted as they came up from Hampton, firing and destroying dwellings, that they could run the North Carolina Regiment with corn stocks. The Louisiana regiment was sent for, but did not arrive until after the affair was over. Had they come in time, we could have pursued them and cut them up. The fight commenced at nine and lasted till two. But little harm was done on our side. Only one man mortally wounded—a brave fellow who volunteered to go and fire a house that was affording protection to the enemy. He was shot down as he was approaching. Only 4 others were wounded, not seriously. At the gun at which I was stationed, the bullets whistled furiously, 4 of them striking the gun, every one of which passed over my head. I send you a bullet which passed under my arm lodging in the bank, from the flanking fire on our left.

I visited the spot where our gun did its work, and the scene was sickening. The ground was strewn with broken muskets, haversacks, canteens, artillery equipments, and fragments of the dead and wounded. We buried ten bodies, and took from the field 3 of their wounded—mortally. The cavalry who pursued them, found two dead bodies on the road and stated that they had wagons piled with dead and wounded. Some dead bodies were burned in the house fired by our shell. I saw the bodies of two Zouaves, dressed in red breeches, blue jackets and red caps with heavy blue tassels. One was killed by a ball that passed through the house.

I was surprised at the termination of the affair—our small force so soon whipping a superior number—and deeply impressed with the conviction that the God of battles is with us; and were they ten to one would not doubt the result.

Our men all behaved coolly and were highly complimented by Gen. Magruder.

A letter from another volunteer, written in the woods on Sunday the 9th (the day before the battle,) tells of a forced march on the 6th after being overworked at Yorktown; scant fare and hard work at the Bethel church camp; sleeping in the rain; meat for breakfast all that was to be had for the day; exorbitant prices for such little things as the country people brought to the camp to sell, &c. &c.

Another letter says that Col. Hill, in a short speech he had made said, that his parents or grand-parents were natives of Fayetteville, and he has ever placed a great deal of confidence in her two companies.

Another letter of the 8th, from Bethel church, confirms the accounts heretofore published in the Observer of the defeat of 9 federal troops by 3 Virginians, killing 2 and taking 1; of the killing of 1 and putting 2 to flight by a single trooper; and of the gallant act of Capt. Werth. In every instance, says the writer, "Southern valor has sustained itself against large odds. These brilliant little successes have stricken the insolent invaders with the greatest terror, and the sight of a Southern horseman is sufficient to put to flight 20 of the infamous wretches."

A letter of the 12th from one who was left sick at Yorktown, and who could of course hear the firing, says,—

"Think of it, that only *one* of our regiment was killed, in a battle of hours, with great odds against us! I lay here in suspense all day, fearing that some friend or relative might be killed; but a courier arrived and relieved us all by announcing the result. God was with us. It is a miracle that more were not killed. They all came back here last night, tired and worried out, yet th shouts of joy sent up by the regiment when they set feet on Yorktown soil showed that they had some love for this place. All have their accounts of the fight. Some performed deeds of bravery, and all stood like men, and fought well, as they must have done to beat back such an overwhelming force. This is the first battle of any importance, and I am glad the N. C. Regiment acted so well in it. They deserve great praise. Gen. Magruder complimented them highly."

A gentleman of this town who arrived on the ground soon after the battle, confirms the accounts we publish elsewhere, of the complete rout of the enemy, their scattering along the road articles that impeded their flight, the pursuit by the cavalry to the bridge near Hampton, where further progress was arrested by the yankees removing the planks from the bridge. An old lady on the road told them that the yankees had seized her carriage and wagons and carts and filled them with dead and wounded which they carried off.

Col. Hill's infantry were too broken down by hard labor and privations and too few in number we suppose, to join in the pursuit.

The battle ended about 1 o'clock, and our troops remained on the spot till 8 P. M. when they had a dreadfully wearisome finale to their hard labors by marching back to Yorktown, 15 miles, which they reached in scattered groups between midnight and 1 A. M. Our informant states that all along the road small parties might be seen seated for a moment to rest.

It is reported that the enemy returned during the night and fired upon the spot where our troops had been. Why they did not come up during the fight, from Newport News, 7 miles, Hampton 9, and Old Point 12, can only be conjectured. It is supposed that the force at Bethel church was known to them all, and they sent so large a body to attack them as they thought could not possibly fail. Not a man was found coming to their aid during the pursuit to near Hampton.

LATER.—Two of our townsmen who have sons at Yorktown returned on Saturday from a visit to that place. One of them has a Colt's revolver, a trophy from the battle field. He informs us that a flag of truce came on Tuesday, for permission to take off and bury the dead. That Cols. Magruder and Hill went out half way to Bethel church to meet the flag, and of course to grant the request. That Col. Hill said to the officer, "Your loss must have been very great to cause the retreat of so large a force? You must have lost 800 men?" The reply was, "Our loss was very great." This must be taken as an admission of a loss of at least 800.

It is reported on the authority of Lieut. Dickson, of the Burke Riflemen, arrived at Raleigh with dispatches from Col. Hill, that the Lincolnites admit that 564 of their men failed to answer to their names on the morning after the battle.

The flag is said to have brought an impudent proposition to exchange private individuals taken by the yankees, for the prisoners of war captured by our troops. Of course it was declined.

The Louisiana Zouaves arrived at Yorktown just as our informant left there on Wednesday, and a Georgia regiment was met by him at West Point going down to Yorktown. These would make about 7,000 at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, directly opposite, across the river.

Our townsman brought a hundred or two letters—in advance of the mail. We have three; the first below from one of the Editors of this paper—whose duties as nurse for the time prevented the completion of his narrative; the second from T. C. Fuller, Esq., and a third, which we are reluctantly obliged to omit for want of time and room, from Mr. Charles Kennedy, of the Observer office, who was stationed by a rifled cannon, which, he says, "made an opening whenever it was fired, and scattered the yankees like sheep." He says, "you have no idea of the work we have done, throwing up embankments, cutting down trees &c. Setting type is not to be compared with it."

YORKTOWN, June 12, 1861.

And now for the expedition, of which I will tell you as well as I can. You know that none but the field officers have any accurate knowledge of all that occurs, and *I*, a private, can only tell you of that which was just about me.

On Saturday, we had information that a party of marauding Yankees were in our neighborhood (having come out from Hampton, 9 miles from our then camp at Bethel Church, York co.) robbing and burning. Col Hill sent 30 of the Lafayette Company, a Howitzer, and Col. Lee to drive them off. The Yankees when come up with took to their heels and were chased within 1½ miles of Hampton, scattering as they ran their plunder, and in some instances their arms &c. The Lafayettes returned with a prisoner. While they were gone, we had intelligence of another party of Yankee plunderers in our neighborhood, and Col. Hill sent the whole Buncombe company and Maj. Lane to thresh them. They chased the rascals to the outskirts of Hampton, and also returned with a prisoner. Winship Stedman, of the Lafayettes, went with them, and behaved with a coolness and bravery which secured him commendation from Col. Magruder I believe. Both companies were highly complimented for their conduct by Col. Lee and Maj. Lane.

On Sunday we had very active pickets and scouts out, and we went to bed expecting an order before morning to march further down the road and attack Hampton or Newport News. Before day we had it, and with our whole force and some Artillery started down the road and marched 3 miles, when in consequence of information (so we heard) that the enemy was marching in great force to attack our camp on all sides, we were ordered back at a rapid pace. At camp, we breakfasted and dug in the ditches, the scouts bringing intelligence that the enemy was about 3 miles off, advancing as rapidly as they could while burning houses and destroying property, and turning adrift the women and children, to fare as they could. We worked until the enemy was announced as within 300 or 400 yards of us. Then, throwing down the shovel and the hoe, we took to our guns. Our companies were then posted—ours in the trench where we had worked, immediately in rear of our company camp. In a few minutes we were ordered from our post to the front to assist in the protection of the main battery if assaulted. We fell into the trenches there, and soon the big guns on both sides opened with great rapidity. A most trying position it was. We sat still, *doing nothing* to divert us, shot and shell and grape flying just over our heads and all the time in dread lest a shell should fall in our closely packed ranks and kill the most of us. The men were very cool, fully realizing their position, but all I think uniting in heartfelt though unspoken prayer to God for themselves and those at home. We stood this a long time, were covered with leaves &c. cut from the trees above our heads, and saw one poor fellow of some N. C. company hit with a grape shot and taken off to the Dr. He was sitting by Lieut. McKethan's side and in 4 feet of me. He was not dangerously wounded. A mule was cut to pieces near us, and a few of the shot and shell which made music passing over us, buried themselves in the earth close behind us. The fire continued hot and heavy, and we, as patiently as we could, bided our time, when small arms would come in play and we should lose some of the sense of danger in the excitement of *doing something*. Finally, Col. Magruder came up.

The boat is just about to start—I will finish my letter to go by to-morrow's mail. What I have written has been written against time.

This morning's mail brings us a letter of nine pages, in continuation of the above. Most of it is private, but we select here and there such as is of public interest:—

YORKTOWN, June 13.

After being foiled yesterday, I hoped to have written you to day. And this morning —— was so well that I counted upon a good chance for a long letter about the battle. But I was disappointed. After breakfast, 9 o'clock here, I went to camp to get —— some things he wanted, and was just passing the guards on my way back when the "long roll" was sounded. That means fight on hand, and of course I had to go. I hurried back for my arms &c., and was under arms for 4 hours forming a great parade of all the troops here, listening to a speech from Col. Magruder, and then having a grand review. Col. M. addressed each reg't or battalion, complimented all engaged in the battle, and said that our N. C. reg't had covered itself all over with glory. He said some very handsome things too of our excellent discipline, subordination, general good conduct, &c. He had learned too, he said, from the enemy's flag of truce here yesterday, that their force was at least 5,000, supported by 5 heavy pieces of artillery—all beaten back with great slaughter by our 1200. The enemy's loss is now thought to be as high as 500.

My life is such a turmoil, that I scarcely know what I wrote you yesterday, or where I left off. You have no idea of the life we lead—the day cut up into bits and the night entirely lost; for lights go out at 9½ o'clock. Many people think an army a great place for letter writing. It may be so for one in office, with light duty. But a private can know only what passes under his eye.

* * * * * A flank movement was made by the enemy to carry a battery stationed in a field on the other side of the road passing through our camp. To aid the N. C. troops already in the trenches there, Col. Magruder rode up and ordered a detachment, about one-half of our company, to cross and protect the battery at the point of the bayonet. We trotted across. You may be sure, amid the shower of balls which whistled above and around us, our motion was faster than the "double-quick," and taking our places in the trenches there, shared in the sharp encounter with a large force of Yankee troops gallantly led to the charge by Lieut. Col. Winthrop. The Col. fell pierced through by a musket ball, as he waved his sword over his head and shouted to his men to follow his advance upon us. His men soon withdrew, and then fled in disorder.

The position here was vastly different from that we had occupied on the other side. There we were still, doing nothing to divert our attention, and, though unhesitatingly obeying orders, in constant dread of a shell exploding in our midst and killing and wounding the most of us. Here there was something to do, and the occupation made the excitement even pleasurable for the time. The former was by far the most difficult place to fill, and such a place the other half of our company and the whole of the Lafayette Co. occupied to the close of the action. Private J. McRae, of the latter company, wears a hole in his coat sleeve where a ball passed without injury to him, and Lieut. Pemberton has a musket cut through the stock by a ball passing very unpleasantly near his hand which grasped it. A ball from the flanking party of the enemy, which passed harmlessly over our heads, passed as harmlessly between the two ranks of our comrades who occupied a trench beside the main battery. These are but incidents under my own observation. The hand of God was over us to protect in these individual cases, as it was most manifestly on our side in the battle. With 1200 men, 900 N. C's and 300 Vas., we successfully routed and put to flight at least 5000 of the enemy who attacked us with the aid of 5 heavy pieces of artillery. And all this with a loss to us, in a conflict lasting from near 9 to near 12, of but one man, Private Wyatt, of the Edgecombe Guard, who was mortally wounded while on an expedition to fire a house that sheltered the enemy. Three of our men and three of the Virginians were wounded—none badly. At ¼ to 12 the battle was over and the enemy in rapid flight to Hampton, spiking their guns before starting, expecting a pursuit and the loss of their artillery. Instant pursuit was not made, for our force was too small to detach any part of it from the camp while there was a doubt as to the movements of the enemy. It was supposed that they had withdrawn into the woods, merely to attack us from some other quarter, or to arrange for the renewal of the attack in front. So we waited patiently, relieving the tedium by that everlasting digging and throwing of dirt, which our Colonel delights in and which his men on that day learned to do with cheerfulness. Under God, Col Hill was our safeguard on that day. After a while the two companies of Va. Cavalry with us started down the road to reconnoitre or in pursuit. They followed the enemy to Hampton Bridge, and heard the shouts of the flying foemen as each went safely over, "tear down the bridge, tear down the bridge." They thought we were upon them, and they had had enough of the Virginia and N. Carolina volunteers. Their loss, Col. Magruder estimated immediately after the battle, at 200. I hear that really they report upwards of 500 missing. We stayed on the ground until 7 o'clock, when we took up our march for our regular camp at this place, reaching it thoroughly wearied at about 1 o'clock. We came back, having accomplished the object of our trip—striking an effective blow. The place we left was of no importance; Yorktown is, and an attack by land and water was anticipated on Tuesday. So we came back in a hurry.

A private in company I, Enfield Blues, was shot this morning and instantly killed by a private in the same company. The shooter is supposed to have been temporarily insane. He was a new recruit. The body of the killed man goes to N. C., to-day, I learn.

You will see that I speak almost exclusively of my own company, and will see the reason. I can know nothing else.

YORKTOWN, VA., June 12.

Messrs. Editors: Bethel Church is a name which will hereafter live in history; there, on the 10th inst., we met the enemy and achieved a victory almost unparalleled for brilliancy.

On the morning of the 8th news was received at our camp (at Bethel Church) that a marauding party of the enemy was pillaging the houses of citizens about seven miles below. Col. Magruder (Commander of the post) ordered a field piece supported by thirty muskets of Co. F. (the L. F. L. I.) to proceed thither and drive the villains back. The detachment went down, took one prisoner and drove back the others in the quickest of double quick time to the sheltering guns and thick walls of Fortress Monroe. On the same day the Buncombe Rifles marched within sight of Hampton, took one prisoner, had quite a brisk skirmish with a party of the enemy, and drove them like startled deer to their hiding places.

To revenge these insults the enemy, 5000 strong, attacked the 1st Reg't N. C. Volunteers, the Richmond Howitzers, and three companies of Virginia Infantry, 1200 in all, at Bethel Church, on the morning of the 10th inst., a brief account of which I will attempt to give you.

At 2 o'clock A. M. the bugle sounded to arms, and all the forces in camp moved down the road towards Hampton, for a purpose to me unknown; when we had gone about two miles, our picquet came rushing forward with the information that the enemy was advancing in great force. The command was at once given to face about and return to our intrenchments. This we did in double quick time. Arrived at camp, we breakfasted quite leisurely and prepared for the action. The different companies were stationed at different points; all the companies, except F and K, were placed in trenches behind breastworks; we were posted in an open wood which we had to fortify by felling trees along the ground after we had taken position.

At a quarter before 10 o'clock A. M. the enemy came up in a run, evidently expecting to rout us in a few moments; indeed it is said that they were boasting, as they marched up, that they could beat off the N. C. troops with sticks and stones.

As soon as the head of the enemy's column appeared in the road, a well directed fire from one of our batteries made them reel and stagger like a drunken man—their men fell like grain before the reaper's sickle—they retreated for a few minutes, re-formed and gallantly returned to the charge—they were again repulsed—reformed and were repulsed again.

By this time they succeeded in planting their cannon on a slight eminence covered and protected by some houses, and immediately showered upon us shot and shell as thick and fast as hail.

Their Infantry attacked us simultaneously upon the right and left—on the right they gained our more advanced redoubt, but before they could fire a single volley were driven out at the point of the bayonet. On the left Lieut. Col. Wardrop of the 7th N. Y. Regiment, a brave officer, led a party through a deep morass, to the attack of the portion of our ranks their situated On they came in fine style, regardless of our murderous fire, until they had nearly approached our embankments when Col. Wardrop waved his sword above his head and cried out, "rally boys, rally! one more charge and the day is ours"—these were his last words—a musket ball entered the centre of his breast, passed out between his shoulders, and there he died without a struggle. Seeing his fall his command broke and retreated. After this all regular firing, except from field pieces, ceased; the enemy not daring to make another charge.

The battle lasted for two and three quarter hours—we had eight men wounded, only one mortally, who has since died. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded (the larger portion killed) is estimated at four hundred—their *precise* loss cannot be ascertained, but persons residing on the road report that during the engagement and afterwards dozens of wagon loads of their killed and wounded were sent down to Hampton. We found, upon the field in the more remote places, eleven dead bodies, but where the battle raged most fiercely we found pool after pool of blood—no dead bodies. We took seventeen prisoners and lost not one.

The enemy retreated in great confusion, throwing aside knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, coats and even boots and shoes.

Gen Pierce (not Franklin) was in command of the enemy's forces and some of Col Duryea's Zouaves lost their lives upon the field.

At 7 o'clock P. M. we quietly fell back upon Yorktown, a much stronger point than Bethel Church. We are now at Yorktown and feel confident that we can hold this post against any force which may be sent against us. Very Respectfully,

MUSKETEER.

At the risk of surfeiting our readers, we must add a few more paragraphs from various papers by the last mail.

The Richmond Examiner was at first incredulous about the result of the battle—took it for granted that like everything else in this lying age, it was all exaggerated. And so probably it would have been if it had not been a North Carolina victory. Our people are not given to overrating their good deeds. The Examiner now finds, "with profound satisfaction and heart-felt joy, that it was more considerable and decisive than we had any reason to suppose or to hope." It considers it settled, even by the Northern accounts, that the Yankee force was full 4000, while ours was less than 1200; that they acknowledge a loss of 30 killed and more than 100 wounded, and that they were so effectually repulsed as to be forced to confess their defeat, rout, and pursuit into the very streets of Hampton.

The Examiner adds the following handsome compliment:—

"Honor those to whom honor is due. All our troops appear to have behaved nobly at Bethel, but the honors of that day are clearly due to the splendid regiment of North Carolina, whose charge of bayonets decided it, and presaged their conduct on many a more important field. Virginia's solemn sister is justly jealous of glory; her simple, honest, courageous population are weary of the grand silence of their forests of pine; they have come out to fight with a deep determination to make their mark, which both friends and foes have yet to fathom. Of this occasion North Carolina may be content. No forced praise and empty compliment are necessary now; for every statement of the facts, made no matter by whom, or how, brings out the steady valor and decisive action of her sons and representatives, in a light too clear to leave any place for error, or cause for regret, except that the foe neither would nor could await their advancing line of steel."

The flag of truce proposed an exchange of prisoners for Capt. Waldrop. When told that he was killed they were astonished, for his men had reported him as only slightly wounded.

THAT THE HAND OF GOD is in the struggle before us, we have only to recapitulate one single circumstance. When the rifled cannon was spiked, and taken by the enemy, Col. Duryea's Zouaves, rushing on with hideous yells, took possession of the ground. On their extreme right was Capt. Walker's Company; on their left was the North Carolina troops. The order to charge bayonets was first given to Capt. Walker, and subsequently countermanded and given to the North Carolinians. Their charge on this redoubt is worthy of every man and woman's admiration. Five companies of the enemy had taken possession. The North Carolinians, three companies strong, were ordered to advance and at the point of the bayonet, to retake the ground. They advanced calmly, coolly; when at the distance of sixty yards, the Zouaves fired on them. A bystander tells us that not a muscle was moved, but they leaped right on at the double-quick, and at their approach, the enemy scampered like rabbits.—*Richm'd. Examiner.*

During the engagement, a howitzer, under command of Capt. Brown, of Richmond, became disabled, from the primer breaking off in the touch-hole. It was removed into the woods about 150 yards beyond the entrenchments. This was discovered by the enemy, and a party of 200 Zouaves sallied out and seized it. They were dragging it off, when Col. Hill ordered two of his companies to charge bayonet and recover the gun. Wild with enthusiasm, the gallant Carolinians leaped the entrenchments, and at a bound or two, rushed towards the famous Zouaves with bayonets fixed. So many glittering steel points, in the hands of such sturdy sons of Carolina, struck terror to the already frightened wretches, and they rushed pell-mell from the spot, leaving their imagined trophy in the hands of the Confederates.—*Letter in Petersburg Express.*

When the flying men came near Hampton, they stopped and took a widow lady's house for a hospital; carried her large dining table into the yard, on which the wounded were laid and operated upon. All her sheets, pillow cases &c. were taken from her and torn into strips for bandages. Beds were also taken.

At the house of another lady an officer inquired if she had any idea of the number of rebel forces in the engagement that day. She replied that she did not, but a friend and neighbor had informed her the evening previous, that Gen. Beauregard was near Yorktown, at the head of 30,000 men! "Great God!" exclaimed the valorous "soger boy" to a fellow-officer, "what a narrow escape have we made. It is a wonder that all of us were not cut to pieces."

Meanwhile, deeds of valor were being performed upon the extreme left of our position by the brave North Carolina boys, commanded by the hero, Col. Hill. Their entrenchments were unfortunately near a thick wood, skirted by a marsh, the wood so near that it furnished a fine cover for the enemy. Here he made a dash at the works, the only really spirited attack of the fight. But the rifle boys were too strong for him. At one time I learn that he almost succeeded, and there was some confusion; but soon order was restored, and the victory won. A gallant Yankee Captain jumped upon the fence in front of Col. Hill's line, and cheered on his men; but instantly fell dead, pierced at the heart by the steady-handed marksmen of the Old North State. All honor and glory to the dear Old North State! How I wished to cheer these troops as they passed our quarters yesterday afternoon; but my feeble voice could not express the deep feelings of gratitude and admiration for the noble fellows, and I said in my heart, God bless you, my brave boys! *Letter to Richmond Examiner.*

Thirteen prisoners arrived at Richmond from Yorktown on Thursday, and of course attracted a crowd. 3 of them were U S soldiers, 3 traitor Virginians, and 7 yankees who had resided in Virginia from one to ten years. One of the soldiers deserted from the 3d N. Y. regiment on the march from Hampton to Bethel church and made his way to our camp. He was a farmer, and had been forced to come South in spite of pledges of his officers; he then swore that he would be revenged—he had no idea of fighting the South. He stated that the enemy had adopted a white badge around the left arm, to distinguish them from our men. This information seemed providential, for our troops were to have had a similar badge, which was thereupon placed on the hat.

The above are Virginia accounts. The correspondent of the Charlotte Democrat says,—

"The first great battle for Southern Independence has been fought. It is the Lexington of the war. North Carolina and Virginia share the glory of a hard-won field."

The writer compliments the Charlotte, Fayetteville and Lincoln companies, especially; and says that all acted nobly. He awards high praise to Col. Hill, Lieut. Col. Lee, and Maj. Lane, and to Gen. Magruder.

The Northern accounts, from Baltimore, Washington City, and Old Point, plainly admit a disgraceful defeat; they put their loss at 30 killed and 100 wounded, and say that Maj. Winthrop, Gen. Butler's aid, and Lieut. Col. Grinnell, of the N. Y. 5th regiment, are missing. The flag was at half-mast all day at Fortress Monroe. They say the battle lasted an hour and a half!—that is, from 9 to 1 o'clock. They admit having five regiments and detachments of two others in the fight. There must have been, therefore, more than 5000 of them.

Soon after leaving Hampton, at a place called Little Bethel, (before day-light,) a German regiment, (frightened, doubtless,) fired into Col. Townsend's Albany regiment, which returned the fire, and the Zouaves then also fired on the Albanians. They exchanged nine rounds of artillery before the mistake was discovered; but it is said only 1 was killed and 2 wounded. They then burned Little Bethel and started for Great Bethel. Arrived there, the account says,—

"A well concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brigadier General Pierce seemed to have lost his wits. Lieut. Grebble, U. S. A., and 25 others were killed, and 100 wounded. There is intense indignation against Gen. Pierce for not having ordered an earlier flight of the Federalists."

The Washington account says that "the federalists whipped themselves" at Little Bethel. But they had a greater licking at Great Bethel.

GREAT EVENTS AT HAND.—The federal troops have taken possession of the village of Romney, Va., and menace Winchester, which is 50 miles, we believe, from Harper's Ferry, by railroad. Upwards of 2000 Confederate troops were at and near Winchester; about to move towards Romney. It is believed that the federal movements indicate an immediate attack on Harper's Ferry or Manassas, or both.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.—The privateer Savannah, of Charleston, has been captured and sent to New York. It is supposed that Lincoln will treat the crew as pirates and hang them, as he has threatened. If he should, twice as many Lincolnites will swing, and a horrible system of executions will be inaugurated.

MISSOURI AND MARYLAND.—There are promising signs that these States will soon throw off their neutrality. The Governor of Missouri is said to have demanded the withdrawal of U. S. troops from that State, and being refused, has called for 50,000 volunteers.

In the election for Congressmen in Baltimore, Henry Winter Davis, late member, and a man of brilliant talents, has been beaten because he favors Lincoln. As the Richmond Examiner says, "His overthrow is worth a dozen victories. It is Maryland's Declaration of Independence and Proclamation of War."

ELLSWORTH'S "PET LAMBS."—The Baltimore South says that these rowdies have been roughly handled at Alexandria. Every night one or more are killed, while on picket duty, by the Virginians, and the number slain is said to amount to *seventy*. It is supposed they have been singled out by the relatives and friends of parties whom they have outraged in Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Southerners are erecting a battery at Matthias Point, ten miles below Acquia, where the Potomac is narrow. The steamers Freeborn and Resolute have gone down to prevent it. They are armed with thirty-two pounders.

A Yankee Trick.—The Post Office Department are having a new stamp made to supercede that now in use, for the purpose of rendering valueless those now held in the South.

Gen. Scott professes to be entirely confident of the safety of this city.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Herald says the indications are that an attack is to be made on Harper's Ferry at all hazards, with 35,000 men.

Gen. Holmes.—The Fredericksburg Recorder says,—"General Holmes, the new head of the Fredericksburg Department, is working day and night, and is already thoroughly acquainted not only with the topography of the country, but with all the different points necessary to be looked after in order to the thorough defence and protection of his department, as well as the number, disposition and character of the men under his command. We have never seen the General, but upon the authority of one of the first citizens of this town, we feel authorized in saying that his transfer to this field is a measure fraught with wisdom."

A GEM.—Some ladies of New Orleans recently presented Gen. Beauregard with an elegant sword. In a brief reply to their letter he said,—

"To receive the commendation of his countrymen would be the soldier's highest reward, were it not still surpassed by the approval of his countrywomen. May the victory, which is due them as the fairest and noblest among the interests we are contending for, ever be upon the banners of the friends they bless."

The proposition from Fair Haven shall have a place in our next.

FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.—A Box, under the charge of Rev. J. C. Huske and Jas. N. Smith, will be kept at the Store of Mr. S., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for those needing assistance in either the Independent or LaFayette Companies. The subscriptions will be forwarded weekly if possible.

FAST DAY.—The occasion was most generally observed here on Thursday, with service in the several churches, closed doors of stores, &c. In the churches feeling allusions were made to the victory at Bethel church and the merciful providence by which our brave soldiers were preserved "from the arrow that flieth by day."

It is worthy of special remark, that from the official report of Col. Hill to the briefest letter of a private, we have not seen a letter from one of our regiment which did not "give God the praise."

TO ARMS!—See the calls for volunteers in our advertising columns.

Col Wharton J. Green of this State, (who says that Gov. Wise of Virginia has commissioned him as a Colonel,) calls for a regiment to join Wise's Legion in Virginia. Not agreed. Let our men go as North Carolinians, whether as a regiment or a legion.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—We have twice published a list of the companies composing the Regiment which participated in the signal victory at Bethel church, but that exploit has renewed inquiry as to its composition, and we therefore again publish it, as follows:—

A. 1st Company,	Edgecombe Guard,	Capt.	Bridgers.
B. 2d	"	Hornet's Nest Rifles	"	Williams.
C. 3d	"	Charlotte Grays,	"	Ross.
D. 4th	"	Orange Lt. Infantry,	"	Ashe.
E. 5th	"	Buncombe Riflemen,	"	McDowell.
F. 6th	"	Lafayette L. Infantry,	"	Starr.
G. 7th	"	Burke Rifles,	"	Avery.
H. 8th	"	Fayetteville Indep'dt,	"	Huske.
I. 9th	"	Enfield Blues,	"	Bell.
K. 10th	"	Southern Stars,	"	Hoke.

1 company from Edgecombe, 2 from Charlotte, 1 from Chapel Hill, 1 from Buncombe, 2 from Fayetteville, 1 from Burke, 1 from Enfield, and 1 from Lincoln county.

Some people in this place were a good deal amused, and some rendered a little indignant, (we were in the first class,) by the following from the Wilmington Journal of the 12th, in giving its first account of the battle:

"As it will no doubt be gratifying to our readers to know what companies composed the first regiment, we append the following list, which we think is nearly, if not quite, correct:

Colonel, D. H. Hill—
1. Orange Light Infantry, Capt. Ashe.
2. Warrenton Guards, Capt. Wade.
3. Hornet's Nest Rifles, Capt. Williams.
4. Enfield Blues, Capt. Bell.
5. Lumberton Guards, Capt. Norment.
6. ——————
7. Charlotte Greys, Capt. Ross.
8. Thomasville Rifles, Capt. Miller.
9. Granville Greys, Capt. Wortham.
10. ——————

"We learn that the two companies from Fayetteville fill the above blanks."

We suppose that the "pretentious" Journal, after this effort, "feels almost equal to a *newspaper*," for it actually named four of the ten companies in the regiment, though it has not numbered one of them correctly. The *blanks* for "the two companies from Fayetteville" might detract somewhat from the Journal's pretensions; but it must be considered that the Journal has learned that the London Times—the great thunderer itself—has mentioned Wilmington as likely to be invaded by Lincoln! The Journal's visual organs, never very clear when directed this way, are now fixed on London, with an occasional glance at New Orleans.

THE 4TH N. C. REGIMENT.—A letter from Portsmouth, Va., 12th inst., in the Richmond Examiner, says that "The Fourth North Carolina Regiment came down to Suffolk, from Garysburg, yesterday, and are in camp there. They are solicitous to have orders Richmondward, and thence to the Peninsula, to join the gallant First, which is said to have led in the late battle here."

REMARKABLE.—A large meeting—so large that the Court House could not accommodate all, and it was adjourned to the theatre—was held in Wilmington on Wednesday evening, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the proper course to be adopted towards persons heretofore citizens of the town of Wilmington, but who, at this hour of peril, have deserted us, or are preparing to desert us, whether or not those persons should be allowed to return to Wilmington, &c."

We are astonished to hear of the existence of such a class, and thankful to say that we have had none such in Fayetteville.

The meeting resolved that such persons should be allowed, at the discretion of the Mayor and Commissioners, 30 days to leave, and that "they shall be regarded as having changed their domicil, and be subjected to all the disabilities of alien enemies." This is right.

We have heard of the sudden disappearance of two prominent merchants, (Northern men.)

COMMENCEMENT.—We are under obligations to a friend for the interesting account furnished of the late Commencement at our great State Institution.

And to another friend for the account of the Commencement at the flourishing Female College in Robeson. [In type but deferred for want of room.]

LEAD MINES.—A friend writes us as follows:—

The Washington Silver Mine, (Rowsell King's) has heretofore been worth but little for lead, because the ore yielded an average of but little more than 20 per cent. of pure lead, and much of that was lost in extracting, on account of the presence of a quantity of zinc. What it is *now* I cannot say.

The most valuable lead mine I know of in this State is in Cherokee County, on the limestone range; but it is almost entirely undeveloped because of difficulties of title, and search for gold. There is another undeveloped in McDowell county. I have specimens from both, very rich. In Caldwell county, near Happy Valley, lead was found some years ago, but as copper was then all the rage, no one paid any attention to it. It lies along the serpentine belt. There are some other places in this State where small portions have been found. It is said to exist in Tennessee, but no mine is opened to any extent. In North-western Arkansas there is said to be a continuation of the lead-vein of South-western Missouri. In that section of Missouri there is an immensely rich lead-vein and a large quantity already smelted. In Alabama, Prof. Tuomy thought lead would be found, but I have never heard of any mine being opened. In Virginia there is one mine of considerable extent, but I fear that is somewhat of the character of the Washington mine; there should be valuable veins of it in Virginia. In my opinion our resources only need development to make us fully able to meet any foe. A little less of that spirit, which has so long existed, that no good can come out of North Carolina, and more encouragement of home talent, and we may supply other States with cannon and ball instead of their sending to us.

CLEANLINESS.—At this season of the year great care should be taken to keep our town healthy by removing all putrescent matter from streets, back yards, &c., and keeping open ditches, so that there may be no collections of stagnant water in them. Few persons reflect, if they know, what serious injury is done to the public health, to say nothing of the damage to personal comfort, by filth and stagnant water. Two years ago, a whole neighborhood in the upper end of the town was afflicted with chills and fever and bilious fever, evidently because of stagnant water above the Hillsboro' bridge. A ditch was subsequently dug and the field drained, mainly by private contributions, and last year the neighborhood was as healthy as any in the town.

Let not our soldiers have added to their trials in camp that greater trial of hearing of sick wives and children and mothers at home—that is, if our own care can prevent—as to a certain extent we feel sure it can.

His Excellency, Governor Ellis, has recommended that Col. Hill, the commander of the North Carolina troops, be promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and that a full brigade be formed and placed under his command. We admire the recommendation.—*Wilmington Journal.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S N. B., June 12th.—The Adriatic has arrived, with dates from Galway to the 5th.

The intelligence announces that England and France will prohibit privateers from bringing prizes into their ports.

The sales of cotton on two days were 2,500 bales. Market steady and active. Breadstuffs were dull.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The Adriatic has arrived with Liverpool advices to the 5th inst.

England and France prohibit the bringing of prizes into their ports.

The London Times alludes to the violent animadversions of the Northern press, and says that Unionists are enraged because England chooses to be neutral. It says: "If this be the temper of the Northern press now, what will it become a month hence." It concludes by urging the careful avoidance of offence to either party.

Tennessee Election.—60,000 *Majority for Secession!*—LYNCHBURG, June 10.—The Union vote of Tennessee is smaller than was anticipated. The State has gone for Secession by at least sixty thousand majority.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. M. Anderson, Mr. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore county, to Miss MARY A. RIVES, of Chatham county.

N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

DIED,

At Chapel Hill, on the 8th inst., WILLIAM F. MURDOCH, infant son of Dr. Wm. P. Mallett, aged 11 months.

"It died to sin, it died to cares,
But for a moment felt the rod:
O mourner, such, the Lord declares,
Such are the children of our God."

In Greensborough, on the 11th inst., ANNA LINDSAY, daughter of J. L. Morehead.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 17.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

We have little or no change to report. Small lots of Spirits Turpentine selling at 20 cts.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—June 15, 1861.

The Journal reports nothing.

RECRUITS WANTED!

I AM desirous of obtaining 20 or 25 able bodied active young men of good character to join the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Co. (Co. H) now on service at Yorktown, Va. Make application immediately at the Post Office to

Lieut. C. B. COOK.

June 17. 31.

DIRECT FROM YORKTOWN, VA.

20 RECRUITS wanted for company F. 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, (formerly La Fayette Lt. Infantry of Fayetteville.) None need apply except men of good moral character, and capable of doing camp duty. Apply at the Store formerly J. H. Roberts & Co.

F. N. ROBERTS, 1st Lieut.

June 17. 31-2t

NORTH CAROLINA
Mounted Rangers.

BELIEVING that there are many patriotic and brave MEN in Cumberland and the surrounding counties, whose circumstances are such as to prevent them from enlisting in the regular service, or from volunteering for a specified time, yet would like to take part in the present contest against the vandal hordes of Yankeedom now polluting Southern soil. All such are hereby notified that the Company proposed to be raised is to be an independent organization to serve for no specified time, but to take an active part in repelling the invaders from Virginia. Persons joining the company will have to equip and arm themselves, pay their own expenses and not expect compensation for their services; to those unable to procure breech-loading rifles, double barrelled shot guns are suggested as very effective weapons for the warfare in which the company will engage. It is hoped that a sufficient number of men will respond at once, so as to proceed to Virginia without delay. Those desiring to join this organization will send in their names to K. M. Murchison at G. W. Williams & Co's store.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1861. 31-1t

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

THOSE who desire to enlist in a company of Infantry, for the purpose of serving the State or the South, can do so by leaving their names at the office of the undersigned, No. 20 Planter's Hotel, or in his absence with his Agents, one of whom will be there at all times.

ALEX. BARRETT.

Carthage, June 1861. 31-

University of North Carolina.

THE next Collegiate year will begin FRIDAY, 19th July 1861.

Two large and well arranged edifices, containing Lecture Rooms, Society Halls and forty Dormitories, have just been completed and are ready for occupancy. The Libraries and Cabinets are receiving constant additions; the corps of Instructers is full and efficient, and in all the departments of the Institution the means and opportunities for improvement are greater than at any former period. Catalogues and circulars, giving fuller information, transmitted on request.

The healthfulness of Chapel Hill is proverbial.

DAVID L. SWAIN, President.

June 14, 1861. 31*3t

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.

THE next Session will commence July 14. Rates of tuition $12 50, $18 and $25 per session.

A. R. BLACK.

June 15, 1861. 31-4t

Presbyterian, Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Register copy three times.

DIVIDEND.

THE FAYETTEVILLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Six per cent., ½ per cent. of which is reserved to pay expenses; payable June 15th, 1861.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Sec'y and Treas'r.

June 15. 31-2t

HOME MANUFACTURE.

WE have received an invoice of Ladies BOOTS and GAITERS, North Carolina manufacture, which we will sell at a small advance on cost for cash.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

June 17th 1861. 31-4t

HORSES FOR SALE.

ONE very fine Saddle and single Harness Horse, for $150—worth $200.

Also, a pair of very fine large Bays, on reasonable terms. Also, a first rate New 2 Horse Wagon.

As I leave in a very few days, I wish to dispose of the above immediately.

D. W. C. BENBOW.

June 17. 1tpd

NOTICE.

PERSONS owing me for the hire of Horses and Buggies, will please call in and settle their bills.

After to-day I will hire to no one without the Cash in advance.

W. C. TROY.

June 15. 1t

WANTED

TO HIRE, a person qualified to take charge of 55 power Looms. Also a person to take charge of Spinning Frames, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. None need apply except sober and industrious persons. Address

J. M. McDONALD & SON,
Concord, N. C.

June 14. 31-3tpd

The Eclectic Magazine for June.

June 12. E. J. HALE & SONS.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON.J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

From the Charleston Mercury.

UNDER-CURRENTS IN NEW YORK.

[The following extracts from a private letter, received in this city, have been sent us by a friend to whom the original came safely, though somewhat soiled, smeared and rumpled, as if for some time in contact with flakes of codfish and rashers of raw bacon. It contains some hints of things which we had more than half suspected before, but upon which we have foreborne all comment. We shall make none now. There is matter in it, however, calculated for reflection.]

NEW YORK, May 30.

My Dear *****: I seize upon a singular chance which offers, to write you secretly by private hand. M —— returns to Savannah *via* Charleston, and will be with you after a week's delay. As his route must be circuitous, it may be that ten days will elapse before this reaches you. I shall confine myself to the things which do not lie upon the surface. And there is a very considerable *undertow* in this quarter, which is even now making itself felt upon the currents. That New York is utterly ruined for the next twenty years, all feel, but no one is quite willing to admit. The national enthusiasm is born of their desperation. As they have never understood the Southern people, so, in spite of all the warnings they have had, a perfect and permanent rupture of the Union takes all parties by surprise. * * * They do not love fighting overmuch. The city stomach is not keen on this subject. But, by the war, they get rid of hungry mouths;—and,—which is more important to their safety—most unscrupulous as well as voracious appetites. We shall rid ourselves of some fifteen thousand desperates in the city alone, who have already cast covetous eyes upon the great wealth, in goods and money, which is here garnered up as the great storehouse of the Confederacy. They can no longer find regular work, or food, for the poor destitute foreigners; and it is in the necessities of these wretched outcasts that they enlist—are willing, lacking all other food, to become themselves the food for powder. But, though they thus employ and enlist, *they do not trust this people.* The Irish are especially suspected, and pretty closely watched, not only by the police, but by special agents. It was well understood, long ago, that they had no desire to cross weapons with their kindred Irish in the South, or, indeed, with any of the Southern people. They all felt, by infallible instinct, that the North, rather than the South, was hostile to them as a people, and only tolerated them because of their capacity for labor. What affinity had they with the Puritans of New England? What love had these people ever shown them? What charity? Be assured, they do not take up arms with any heart for this contest. But what had the poor fellows to do? They must either starve, or rot, or enlist. They have no appetite for starvation. The time has not yet come which legitimates robbery, and enlistment is only a means to escape from *surveillance* and brutal usage.

Meagher could never have got out of New York alive, nor any of his followers, had not he and they lifted the "Stars and Stripes" and sang out lustily for the Union! But if you suppose that these men really mean to fight you, I fancy you are greatly mistaken. *They will fraternize with you as soon as they get fairly upon Southern soil*, and out of the reach of Yankee hangmen. They could only do so by enlistment. This is half suspected here already. They know that they deserve nothing at the hands of the Irishmen—certainly anything but sympathy with their cause. Give, then, the Irish every opportunity before you use the bayonet. They are watched now pretty closely, even as I am watched, and if you know what caution I have to observe, even in slipping this epistle into M.'s pocket, you would at once comprehend how close is the espionage kept up, especially on Meagher and his command. Your war will need to be an aggressive one; and the sooner your troops take possession of Philadelphia the better. That city lies tolerably open to you; for, of course, one victory in Virginia gives you Maryland by a general uprising of the people! The policy of the North is to overwhelm you quickly by numbers. They have no idea of a long war. Therefore be rapid, and use all your energies to drive them back without waiting. As soon as they fail you get peace. A three years' war will entirely break down these people, cut of all their resources, crush their commerce, stifle their trade and force the whole population into insurrection. Before September there will be fifty privateers, from this port alone, sailing under the Confederate flag; and Boston and New York together will probably show a greater number still. What other business so profitable?

The Regiment of Foreign Adventurers, recently enlisted in New York, and who arrived ten days ago in Washington, is in a very disorganized condition. The Government required that they should enlist for three years—which they refused to do. Fifty-odd have gone back to New York, and the others will follow. They say Lincoln & Co. are cheats and humbugs.—*Rich. Whig.*

When we reflect upon the vast amount of the supplies with which the South has hitherto been furnished by the free States, the inquiry naturally occurs, how will the South get along without us?—*North American.*

The best in the world. We are raising supplies amply sufficient for all our demands. True, in such articles as wooden nutmegs, and other Yankee notions, we will be deficient, but we can do very well without them.—*Montgomery Mail.*

Guilford Gun-Makers.—Our attention has been called to the fact, that we have in our county some 50 men, who have been manufacturing, for years, the very best rifles. With proper encouragement these men could manufacture any quantity—which for price and quality would challenge competition. We heard it asked, whether or not it would be a good investment for Guilford County to purchase 1000 good large rifles? We believe it would be a safe investment, and trust the proper authorities will look into matters and see if our worthy mechanics cannot be encouraged and our loyal citizens armed. A thousand men armed with the rifle and the small arms most of us could command, would make quite a formidable resistence to the ruthless invaders of our homes.

Greensborough Times.

Guilford Volunteers.—On Tuesday last the Haw River Riflemen, under Capt. Roberts, left this County for—somewhere. This is the third company Guilford county has sent to the field. Things are progressing finely.—*Ib.*

The Ladies of Greensboro.—Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the patriotic ladies of this place. They have made with their own hands, uniforms for two companies—they send weekly to the Grays, a box of provisions—and every train that brings soldiers from the South and West, finds them waiting at the depot with water, provisions and flowers to cheer the sons of the South. They are more than repaid by the smiles and heartfelt huzzas of the soldiers, who, we learn, keep up cheering for the ladies of Greensboro' as far East as Raleigh.—*Ib.*

B. W. VICK.—The Governor of Virginia has authorized a correction of the report derogatory to this person, who was arrested at Raleigh on suspicion of having bogus dispatches from Gov. Letcher to Gov. Ellis. The dispatches were genuine.

A British brig with naval stores cleared for Liverpool on Tuesday at Wilmington. And two schrs. arrived from Newbern with nearly 10,000 bushels Corn.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Reported by the Secretary of State to the Convention.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE COL'D.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance,	7,986	421	3,445	11,853
Alexander,	5,892	19	611	6,022
Anson,	6,562	151	6,951	13,664
Alleghany,	3,357	27	206	3,590
Ashe,	7,428	142	391	7,956
Beaufort,	8,172	729	5,878	14,779
Bertie,	5,846	279	8,186	14,311
Bladen,	6,238	435	5,827	11,995
Brunswick,	4,515	260	3,631	8,406
Buncombe,	10,628	100	1,931	12,654
Burke,	6,647	219	2,371	9,237
Cabarrus,	7,402	104	3,040	10,546
Caldwell,	6,297	114	1,088	7,499
Camden,	2,940	276	2,127	5,343
Carteret,	6,064	152	1,969	8,185
Caswell,	6,581	279	9,355	16,215
Catawba,	9,038	28	1,664	10,730
Chatham,	12,555	804	6,246	19,105
Cherokee,	8,609	88	519	9,166
Chowan,	2,978	151	3,713	6,842
Cleveland,	10,108	109	2,131	12,348
Columbus,	5,779	355	2,463	8,597
Craven,	8,795	1,288	6,190	16,273
Cumberland,	9,561	978	5,830	16,369
Currituck,	4,671	221	2,524	7,416
Davidson,	13,378	147	3,076	16,601
Davie,	6,001	101	2,392	8,494
Duplin,	8,286	374	7,126	15,786
Edgecombe,	6,880	388	10,108	17,376
Forsyth,	10,716	211	1,764	12,691
Franklin,	6,490	541	7,079	14,110
Gaston,	7,009	102	2,199	9,310
Gates,	4,180	352	3,902	8,444
Granville,	11,189	1,121	11,086	23,396
Greene,	2,826	152	3,947	7,925
Guilford,	15,738	698	3,625	20,056
Halifax,	6,542	2,459	10,349	19,481
Harnett,	5,351	104	2,584	8,089
Haywood,	5,488		313	5,801
Henderson,	8,981	86	1,382	10,448
Hertford,	3,948	1,111	4,445	9,504
Hyde,	4,682	259	2,793	7,734
Iredell,	11,141	29	4,177	15,347
Jackson,	5,241	6	281	5,528
Johnston,	10,548	193	4,916	15,657
Jones,	2,210	107	3,413	5,730
Lenoir,	4,903	177	3,131	10,211
Lincoln,	6,000	80	2,115	8,195
Macon,	5,370	115	519	6,004
Madison,	5,693	2	213	5,908
Martin,	5,485	451	4,303	10,189
McDowell,	5,542	213	1,305	7,120
Mecklenburg,	10,543	390	6,541	17,374
Montgomery,	5,781	45	1,823	7,649
Moore	8,725	184	2,616	11,427
Nash,	6,819	688	4,681	11,688
New Hanover,	10,617	766	10,332	21,715
Northampton,	5,912	656	6,808	13,376
Onslow,	5,198	159	3,499	8,856
Orange,	11,318	522	5,109	16,949
Pasquotank,	4,473	1,484	2,983	8,940
Perquimans,	3,287	392	3,569	7,248
Person,	5,798	318	5,196	11,221
Pitt,	7,480	127	8,473	16,080
Polk,	3,317	106	620	4,043
Randolph,	14,768	380	2,645	16,799
Richmond,	5,211	345	5,453	11,003
Robeson,	8,584	1,450	5,456	14,490
Rockingham,	10,021	407	6,318	16,746
Rowan,	10,522	135	3,929	14,586
Rutherford,	9,060	122	2,391	11,573
Sampson,	9,106	489	7,028	16,623
Stanly,	6,590	42	1,169	7,801
Stokes,	7,847	86	2,469	10,402
Surry,	8,949	184	1,246	10,379
Tyrrell,	3,203	143	1,597	4,943
Union,	8,903	58	5,246	11,202
Wake,	16,470	1,424	10,733	28,627
Warren,	4,923	405	10,401	15,726
Washington,	3,596	295	2,465	6,357
Watauga,	4,771	82	104	4,957
Wayne,	8,721	734	5,451	14,906
Wilkes,	13,280	261	1,208	14,749
Wilson,	5,944	280	3,496	9,750
Yadkin,	9,110	168	1,433	10,711
Yancey,	8,229	64	362	8,655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

Supreme Court.—This body assembled in this City on Monday last, Chief Justice Pearson and Associate Judges Battle and Manly, present.

The following young gentlemen have been licensed to practice law in the County Courts of this State:

Elias Hurley, Montgomery County.
Will. J. Doughtie, Gates County.
Madison R. Grigsby, Mississippi.
Jas. D. McIver, Moore County.
Calvin Koonce, Jones County.

Raleigh Standard.

PROVISIONS.—The Richmond Whig says that during the month of May nearly 500,000 lbs. of Virginia bacon were brought to that city, against 22,041 in May 1860. Other articles generally increased largely.

GREEN TEA.—The Editor of the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch has drunk some tea made from the *bona fide* green tea of China, grown in Hyde county. He pronounces it excellent.

TOTAL COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,482,689 bales, against 4,394,683 last year. Decrease 911,994 bales.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

Mary Cockman vs. George Cockman et. al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Michael Cockman and David Cockman, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C, for six successive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday of April 1861, and the 1st year of Independence of the Confederate States.

27*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1861.

On motion, ordered by the Court, that the following list of lands, proposed to be sold for the taxes due thereon by the Sheriff of said county, be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively.

No. Acres.	By whom Listed.	Locality.	Tax.
155	Alfred Leggett, adjoining	D Muslewhite	1 50
140	J E Campbell,	Buie's Creek	70
93	Neill McPhaul,	Raft Swamp	3 46
100	James A. McNeill,	" "	50
800	H & A McLean & J Blue,	Middle Swamp	8 00
250	Elias Wilkes,	Gum Swamp	4 83
1	—— Rogers,	Floral College	1 25
296	Duncan McNeill,	Shoe Heel	2 80
118	Hardy Gaddy,	South Line	2 96
460	John McLean,	Ash Pole	10 50
182¾	Edward Wood,	S W	3 70

(From the Minutes.)

Issued June 5, A. D. 1861.

W. H. HARTMAN, C. C. C.

June 7. 36-*6w

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED expect to have in Store about the 1st to the 3d of April, their usual

Assortment of Goods,

and will be disposed to sell at short profits for CASH or on the usual credit for prompt pay.

They invite a call from buyers generally.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 27, 1861. 8-tf

IRISH POTATOES.

YELLOW PLANTING POTATOES for sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 27, 1861. 8-tf

MACKEREL.

FOR SALE in Barrels and half Barrels by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 27, 1861. 8-tf

SPRING TRADE!

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. A. Pemberton

Will receive in a few days his entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

New and Desirable Spring Styles,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure BARGAINS.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 28, 1861. 8tf

SPRING STOCK FOR 1861!

Starr & Williams

HAVE received in part and expect in a few days to have their entire stock of

Spring & Summer Goods

in Store, to which they invite the attention of Merchants generally. All those having notes and accounts past due are earnestly requested to make payment without further notice.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1861. 8tf

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

For a Company of Cavalry Immediately.

ANY person desirous of serving the State or Confederate Government, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying to the subscriber, who is now forming a Company. Or by handing in their names to N. McK. McNeill or John Arnold, Craine's Creek, or to A. H. McNeill, Carthage, to D. O Bryan or John D. McIver, Buffalo, or to the subscriber at Carthage, on the 5th and 6th of June. Sound able-bodied men required, who will *fight* if necessary.

Horses will be furnished by the State.

J. L. BRYAN.
Moore County, May 31. 27-*3tpd

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq, Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq, David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

Plows! Plows!!

Encourage Home Industry!

To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.
Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 26, 1860. 57*1y

EAGLE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
May 1, 1861. 19-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Nov. 19, 1860. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE,

VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	15 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter	commences	1st	October.
2d "	"	10th	December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter	"	20th	February.
2d "	"	1st	May.
Vacation	"	10th	July.

J. DeB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.
Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in th village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 81-*

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER

HAS moved from his Store on Hay street to the first door South of Mrs. M. Banks, on Green street, *opposite the Shemwell House*, where he will be pleased to serve his old customers and the public generally.

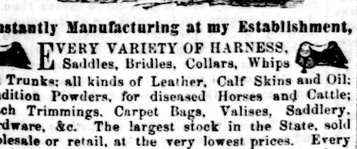
May 28, 1861. 26tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale MATTRESSES of all kinds; also, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, and all kinds of Furniture, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. Person St., opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. CAGLE & BRO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 1. 1-6m

A. A. McKETHAN



WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 81-

FISH FOR SALE.

MULLETS, MACKEREL, and HERRING.

J. W. POWERS.
May 12. 24

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.
Aug. 17 41-

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—Will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos

Clerk of the Superior Court.

WE are requested to announce John W. Baker, Jr. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county.

May 22. 24-tc

Clerk of the County Court.

WE are requested to announce Jesse T. Warden as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County.

May 22. 24-tc

To the Voters of Robeson County.

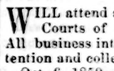
I OFFER myself as Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Robeson County, at the election to be held in August next.

JOHN T. POPE.
May 21, 1861. 24-tc

Col. John A. Rowland

is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.

April 1, 1861. 9-tc



We are authorized to announce

DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25. 8-tc

We are authorized to announce

ANGUS D. BROWN as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Robeson county. Election in August next.

April 10, 1861. 12tc

TO THE VOTERS OF ROBESON COUNTY.

JOHN R. CARTER announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Robeson County. He has acted in the capacity of Superior Court Clerk for nearly 12 months, and hopes that he has given satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, not only as Clerk, but also as Deputy Clerk during Col. McMillan's last term of office.

Election in August next.

Lumberton, N. C., June 4 26-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McNAIR.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench with a purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Supreme Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.
June 4, 1860. 29tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 76tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remited.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT expecting to be absent from Fayetteville for awhile, Dr. Benbow will be in his Office to attend to all calls that may be made professionally. Also to receive *any funds* that may be due.

Office on Person street, two doors east of the Market.

Jan'y 21, 1861. 86tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF

HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE KINSTON

SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 32-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.
Moore County. APRIL TERM, 1861.

IN pursuance to an Order of said Court, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on the 4th Monday in July next, Kenneth H. Worthy, Sheriff of said county, will sell the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax and costs due thereon for the years 1858 and '59, to-wit:

No. of acres of Land.	Persons' Names.	Valuation of Land.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Carriages.	Location of Land.	Tax due.
1506	Henry Arnold,	$1060		1	250	Little River and Herd's Creek,	$38 50
571	A J L Cameron,	80	1			Beaver Creek,	14 11
464	John Ferguson,	80				Crain's Creek,	8 63
125	Charles Johnson,	225				" "	3 55
75	For heirs of H Johnson,	150				" "	78
305	Charles Paylor and wife,	80	1		175	Crawley Creek,	13 55
80	Stephen Wicker,	12	1